The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 5,353 — BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880 — 19TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,600,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and, IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Lisbon, Oporto, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, Genoa (payable in Gold), Florence (payable in Gold), Leghorn, do, Milan do, Naples do, Padua, Palermo do, Rome do, Torino do, Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy), Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Madrid, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many towns of Galicia and the Asturias, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,), Santa Cruz de Tenerife, do, Pernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos, Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo

JOHN TODD

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.
On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD
90 days fixed " „ „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/o } 9 per cent

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1880.
JOHN TODD, Manager.

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples
The Steamship
La France,
Captain LEMAITRE,
Will sail
On the 18th of April.

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st CLASS ..... $150 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 60 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignataires,
2 RECONQUISTA 236

Dr John O'Donoghue
Surgeon Dentist
(Established 8 years as successor to Dr. Muridge.)
256—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—256
MONTEVIDEO.

C Petit
132—Calle Suipacha—132
Colocacion de Campanillas con Garantia Para-Rayos, Pilos electricas surtidas, Cajas de Induccion y de corriente continua.

Thomas Kenny and Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER
114—Calle Piedad—114
Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, and South Market.

F. Reepen & Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
Offices,
Calle Cangallo 1137
(Opposite Colegio San Jose)
118 CALLE RECONQUISTA 118

Ricardo Nolting
PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR;
OFICINA:
Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3)
DOMICILIO:
Calle Piedad No. 930.
376 dber 31, 1880

ADMINISTRACION DE RENTAS NACIONALES. Se avisa a los dueños de las mercancias existentes en los Depositos de Aduana, entradas hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 1877 y que no hayan sido renovadas hasta la fecha que procedan de despacharlas o renovarlas en el termino de dos meses a contar del diez de la fecha de apercibimiento de ser vendida en publica subasta en cumplimento a lo prescrito en el art. 309 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana. Las relaciones de las espresadas mercancias se encuentran en la Secretaria del esta Alcaidia o disposicion de los interesados.

SEVERO PIZARRO
Alcalde 1°

Banco de Italia y RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo..... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva..... „ 63.758.39

Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:
En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 p% anua.
Id id en oro..... 1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas..... Convencional

COBRA:
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr. 9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VAL PARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157
Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....
„ „ 60 dias de..... 3½
„ „ 90 dias de..... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suisa.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 6 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836
Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000
20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.

Policies may be made payable at any of the Company's Agencies.

Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.

HENRY A. GREEN,
175 Reconquista.

Mercedes Races
CENTRAL RACING CLUB
Autumn Meeting
5th and 6th April 1880
FIRST DAY

1st Race at 1 o'clock

Maiden stakes. One round. For criolle horses that have never run in 'pollas' in Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes. Entry $600. Prize $5000. Weight 145 lbs.

2nd Race at 2 o'clock.

La Portena. Half round. For two years old mestiza fillies. Entry 1000. Prize $20,000, and $5,000 to second. The entries for this race have already closed with nineteen entries. Weight 100 lbs.

3rd Race at 3 o'clock.

Camp stakes. One round. For mestizo, colts and fillies, foaled since 1st July 1875; excluding winners in any race at Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes. Entry $1,000. Prize $10,000. Weight for 3 years old 110 lbs, four 125 lbs, fillies allowed 4 lbs.

4th Race at half past 3 o'clock.

Trial stakes. Half round. For mestizo, colt and fillies, foaled since 1st July 1877. Entry $1,000. Prize 10,000. Weight colts 100 lbs, fillies 96 lbs.

5th Race at 4 o'clock.

Handicap. One round. For all horses except throughbred. Entry 1,000. Half forfeit if declared before the first of April. Prize 10,000.

SECOND DAY
1st Race at 2 o'clock

Strangers Race. Half round. For all criollo horses. Winners in this distance at Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes to carry 157 lbs, others 145 lbs. Entry $500. Prize $5,000.

2nd Race at 3 o'clock

Handicap. One and a half round. For all criollo horses. Entry $500, half forfeit if declared before 1st April. Prize $5,000.

3rd Race at 4 o'clock

Handicap. Two rounds. For all horses except throughbred. Entry 1,000, half forfeit if declared before 1st April. Prize 8,000. Weight for this race will be apportioned after last race on first day.

Entries to be made in writing, giving name color and mark of horse, and enclosing entrance money. Letters will be opened on the 20th of March at 8 p.m., at the Minerva, 76 Florida. After that date no entry will be received. In the Maiden Stakes and Strangers Race riders must be of the English speaking community.

English jockey costums indispensable in all the races.

All the letters to be addressed to the Secretary to whom also application can be made for rules, etc.

EDWARD CASEY
HON. SEC.
80 Reconquista.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO, PAMPA, PORTEÑA | VILLE DE RIO, VILLE DE BAHIA, VILLE DE SANTOS, HENRI IV. | BELGRANO, RIVADAVIA, SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

RIVADAVIA,
3,000 Tons, Captain BILLARD,
To sail on the 27th MARCH,
FOR
HAVRE.

PORTENA
3,500 Tons, Captain ROBERT,
To sail on 17th APRIL
FOR
HAVRE,

Without calling at any Ports of Brazil

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 ₰ftts. 3rd class 50 ₰fts.

The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.

For freight, passages etc.
Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.—In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.
Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.
EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

FIRE INSURANCE
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Comp.
Established in 1809
Subscribed Capital..... £2,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Fire Department..... 1,097,248
Life Department..... 3,006,752
£6,104,000

Net Fire Premiums received in 1877..... £ 908,104
Fire Losses paid in 1877..... 636,646
Total Fire Losses paid during 10 Years 1866 to 1877..... 3,879,614

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES
Bates, Stokes and Co.
79—MAYPU—79

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,
ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.
The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.
Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.

Northern Assurance Co LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187
Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON
Established 1800
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer
Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros
FLORIDA 128, (altos)
Seguros maritimos y contra in cendios
LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)
Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.
Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial do 4 p% anual.
SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias
LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros
CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real.
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias
Agents in Buenos Aires:
MOLLER & Co.
77—Corrientes—77
Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos in necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central n Europa.

Marine Insurance
THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £812,800
The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks
BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

Exhibition Prize Medals
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA 1872. LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA 1876.
Only Gold Medal for English Perfumery, Paris 1878.
Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the Handkerchief,
White Rose, Frangipanne Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only

ATKINSON'S
Florida Water,
a most fragant Perfume distilled from choices Exotics.

ATKINSON'S
Quinine Hair Lotion,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S
Ethereal Essence of Lavender,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM
and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F 3 Quality
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding,
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57 UPPER THAMES-STREET, London. cj—
311 oct. 13 weeks

FRANCE
CONTINENTAL & COLONIAL GENERAL AGENCY
14, Rue de Chabrol, Paris.

Continues to execute orders for every description of Continental Goods, for the Colonial, etc. markets, or private individuals, on most favorable terms, and from Best Wholesale Houses. Goods insured and forwarded on the shortest notice.

Specialities:—Lamps, Glass, Plated Ware, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical and Scientific Instruments. French, Spanish, Italian etc, Books and Newspapers. Bronzes Engravings, Oleographs, Stationery, Artistic Faience, Porcelain, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Wines, Brandies, Preserved Provisions, Silks, Velvets, Carpets, Gold Lace, Gloves, Artificial Flowers, Boots and Shoes, Carriages, Saddlery, Printers' materials, Per umery, Natural Mineral Waters. Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products. Fire Arms, Machines, Paints, Varnishes, Paper Hangings, Mouldings etc.

Consignment of Produce received on Commission of 2½ o/o.

Agencies undertaken. Public Securities negotiated. Patents obtained. Accounts collected. Confidential inquiries. Private matters requiring power of Attorney, transacted.

All orders to be a companied with Remittance, or Banker's Draft payable against Bills of Lading.

Bankers—George Waters, Esq, 30 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, or to his account, London and County Bank, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

Address
THE MANAGER
Continental and Colonial General Agency
14, Rue de Chabrol, Paris, France.
June 30/80. e 181 52p

English Timber Yard.

JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 320 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kept on hand.

Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of Sandubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.

Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, all classes of Pine, Tiles, Baldosas and all building materials are always in stock.

All kinds of Sheep Wash.

The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.

The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.

335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.

Allan Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
The River Plate, Havre, Antwerp, & Glasgow.

FLEET

BUENOS AYREAN, CANADIAN, NESTORIAN, POLYNESIAN, SARDINIAN, CIRCASSIAN, MANITOBAN, MORAVIAN, SARMATIAN, PERUVIAN | NOVA SCOTIAN, WALDENSIAN, HIBERNIAN, CORINTHIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, LUCERNE, AUSTRIAN, PRUSSIAN, CASPIAN, PHŒNICIAN

THE
S.S. LUCERNE,
2,500 Tons Register,
Captain JOHN KERR,
FOR
HAVRE,
For freight, &c., apply to the Agents
Wm. Samson & Co.
Buenos Ayres: 212 RECONQUISTA. | Montevideo: 54 ZABALA
Broker in Montevideo,
C. SAGORY.

STEAM TO EUROPE
Woodgate, Brothers,
AGENTS FOR
Donaldson's Clyde Line of Steamers

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Colina'	2,001	1,397	100 A 1
Cybele'	1,981	1,477	100 A 1
Strathairly	1,919	1,236	100 A 1
Viking'	2,588	1,686	100 A 1
Erl King'	2,178	1,707	100 A 1
Ocean King'	2,449	1,606	100 A 1

AND FOR
Messrs. D. G. Pinkney & Son Sunderland

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Dago'	1,914	1,239	100 A 1
'Govino'	2,032	1,319	100 A 1
'Paxo'	1,932	1,266	100 A 1
'Imbro'	1,222	789	90 A 1
'Nio'	1,372	876	100 A 1
'Karo'	1,514	979	100 A 1
'Nebo'	1,908	1,237	100 A 1
'Ebro'	1116	716	100 A 1
'Yembo'	1,577	1,016	100 A 1

Two of these steamers, which are specially suited to this trade and fitted with every modern improvement for receiving cargo rapidly, will be dispatched every month during the season.

The magnificent first-class steamer
CYBELE,
Captain CLOTWORTHY,
Will sail
FOR
HAVRE & ANTWERP
On the
23d of MARCH.

To be followed by the fine first-class steamer
DAGO,
Captain G. B. HADDOCK,
FOR
HAVRE AND ANTWERP,
ON
3d of April.

All letters must be taken to the Post Office. For further particulars apply to the Agents.
WOODGATE Brothers
36 San Martin.
268 1feb

For Liverpool
The fine first class Italian Barque
LORENZO COGOLETO
476 tons
CAPTAIN POGGI,
Class 100. 1. 1.
Is now loading, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have very quick despatch.
For freight please apply to
CHAS. STORY & Co.
89 Calle Reconquista

For New York
The 3. 3. A. 1. 1. German barque
MARIE SPATZ
224 Tons Register.
Is now loading in the Boca, and will have quick despatch.
For balance of freight apply to
HENRY TAY
89 Reconquista

Lombriz Solitaria
Remedio seguro contra la Lombriz Solitaria. El unico aprobado por el Honorable Consejo de Higiene Publica. Curacion garantida en 3 horas. Se vende solamente en la antigua Farmacia y Drogueria Argentina, calle Alsina 466, esquina Santiago del Estero.

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.
The Company's splendid
S.S. MAGELLAN
3088 Tons,
Captain J. BARR,
To sail on
28th March.
Admitting Cargo and Passengers.
Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.
Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
151 CALLE SAN MARTIN
The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.
FOR EUROPE
S.S. GALICIA,
3829 Tons,
Captain O. G. FOWLER,
To Sail on the
6th April
FOR THE PACIFIC

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS,
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
Passages to Montevideo free.
For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover, | Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid Steamer
SALIER,
Captain T. HESSE,
Will sail
On the 25th of MARCH,
DIRECT,
FOR
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BREMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style.
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First and Second Class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.
The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.
All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Swoden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.
Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS
In use during 37 years.
Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia
In use during 37 years.
Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood
In use during 37 years.

Read Dr. Jayne's book 'Guide to Health' obtained Gratis at the Sole Agents for Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.
A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Calle Defensa—11
And of the principal Chemists throughout the country

James T Ramsay,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA
Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista..... 1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias .. 2 id
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 5 id
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara..... 2

COBRARA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente renovacion de letras de la cartera antigua..... 10 c/o
Por descuento de Letras..... 9 „
Id. de Pagares de Comercio 8

Buenos Aires, Marzo 16 de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with rooms as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.
(Established 1850.)
Cangallo, No. 33.
Fine suits of Rooms for Families.
Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.
Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.
Despatched 'al primer cartelo.
NIGHT PORTER.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.,

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO
N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.
cj—xp

ELECTRICITY!
The Electro Magnetic Mallet
The latest North American invention for filling teeth with gold is an instrument of exceedingly delicate mechanism capable of such exact manipulation as to work without the slightest inconveniance to the person operated on, entirely avoiding the fatigue of the hand mallet giving at the same time a solidity to the gold that is unapproachable by any other method, and a beauty and perfection hitherto unknown.
Only in operation in the Dental Establishment of
Newland Brothers
63—FLORIDA—63
Esquina Piedad
ALTOS.

STEEL WIRE
Schneider & Co.
Special Steel Wire of the Creusot Works.
This Wire, the very best ever imported into the River Plate, has been tried against all others in this market and gave best results. Its price combined with its quality allow Steel Wire fences to be made cheaper than iron wire fences, both having equal resisting power.
L. D. FORGUES
Only Importer in the River Plate
164—CORRIENTES—164.

Northern Railway
New Time Table will come into force on Thursday the 1st April.
HENRY CRABTREE
Central Station, March 15th 1880.

Mensagerias Fluviales
Nuevo Itinerario de
SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5½ de la tarde.
Los Lunes el vapor Jupiter, Capt. L Julia
Los Martes, el vapor Silex, id Goldie
Los Viernes, id Saturno, id S Magnasco.
Para el Salto y demas puertos de escala
A las 19 de la mañana
Los Domingos el vapor Saturno
Los Jueves el vapor Jupiter.
Los Viernes el vapor Silex.
Carrera del Rosario hasta el Paraná en combinacion con el Ferro Carril del Norte, saliendo de la Estacion Central con el tren 'espreso' a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partirá el esplendido y comodo vapor Nacional
PINGO
Para Zarate, San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Santa Fe, y Parana.
Los Lunes hasta Parana y Santa Fe
Los Miercoles do Rosario solamente
Los Sabados id Parana y Santa Fe.
La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como de despacho de Aduana.
PEDRO RISSO
Agente
Reconquista 143 y 145
La Agencia esta abierta de las 7 a.m. hasta las 9 de la noche.

Navegacion del Rio Parana
Carrera entre Buenos Aires, Rosario Parana y Santa Fe.
Gran Rebaja de Precios
En combinacion con el Ferro Carril a Campana.
Para San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario, los dias
MARTES, JUEVES, y SABADOS
A las 2 de la tarde, de la Estacion Central el Vapor Nacional
PROVEEDOR,
Para Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe, los dias MARTES y SABADOS,
A las 2 de la tarde de la Estacion Central, el Vapor
PROVEEDOR,
En combinacion con el Vapor LUJAN, desde el Rosario,
Los boletos del Tren y Equipajes gratis.
Se admite Carga, de Removido y Reembarco debiendo remitirse al Retiro el dia antes de la salida del vapor.
Por pasages, encomiendas, dinero, a flete ordenes de carga u otros informes ocurrir a
D. BRUCE,
54 Cangallo 56

La Florida
JARDIN CONCIERTO

Miercoles 24 de Marzo de 1880
A las 8½ de la noche
DIA SANTO
GRAN CONCIERTO SACRO
Bajo la direccion del caballero
D. NICOLAS BASSI
Entrada general..... $1
Niños menos de 10 años.... 5

Deutsche Singacademie
61. CONCERT
On Wednesday 24th March
At 8 o'clock sharp
IN THE COLISEUM
FIRST PART (Sacred)
Overture St. Paul..... Mendelssohn
Chorus from St. Paul..... Mendelssohn
Hymne a Sainte Cecile..... Gounod
For violin (Herr Gaito), Harp (Herr Albano), Harmonium, (Herr Beck) and string-instruments
Motetto a Capella..... Naumann
Solo for Mezzo Soprano
Arioso from St. Paul..... Mendelssohn
Adieu..... Schubert
Early Christian prayer, Cantata. Dietrich
SECOND PART (Secular)
Overture Rosamunde..... Schubert
Two Choruses a capella..... Jensen
Piano-Solo (Herr P Beck)
Polonaise en la minore..... Chopin
Lurline for solo and chorus..... Hiller
Members of the German Singing Academy may get Extratickets at $50 each at Mr Ernst Nolte's Cangallo 95.

Deutsche Sing-Academie
Dienstag, 23· März, 1880, 8 Uhr Abends praecise
Generalprobe
IM COLISEUM.
e 273 m23

BAZAR INGLES
C. R. Simons & Co.
189—FLORIDA—189
China Earthware and Glass
ALSO
A variety of Articles of General Household Utility.
e 235 xp

F. B. de Carvalho
Commercial Accountant and Sworn Translator
Has Removed his Office from
93—CUYO—93
TO
33—SAN MARTIN—33
e 2/8 m31

Boote Niven & Co.
179——CALLE FLORIDA——179
Have just Received
A very fine Collection of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Steel Engravings
A few copies of Miss Thompson's celebrated picture including
"THE ROLL CALL,"
And the Art-Union Pictures
"MEETING OF WELLINGTON AND BLUCHER,"
AND
"DEATH OF NELSON."
Also some beautiful
Photographic Views
Of English, Scotch and Irish Scenery, by Wilson of Aberdeen, Payne Jennings, and other celebrated Photographers.
They have always on hand a large assortment of
Oleographs and Chromos
Mouldings for Frames of all kinds
Handsome Frames for Portraits
English Albums (good and cheap)
Scrap Albums
Judson's Dyes
Judson's Cement for Glass and Porcelain
Water Colours and Brushes
Views of Buenos Aires (City and Camp etc.)
e 6 px

NOTICE
As the Irish Nuns have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good Servants will please apply to Miss Killion, Calle Lavalle 328, between Suipacha and Esmerald9
e 210 mla

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES
March 26, 11 a.m., ROSAS, Mr. Foster's.
March 28, 12 noon, LAS FLORES, Mr. Enright's.

Land for Sale
THREE-QUARTERS OF A LEAGUE
Of first-rate CAMP, in the Partido of Chascomus, to be Sold Cheap.
Apply to James T. Ramsay, Reconquista 89.
a 264 m 25

SALA y PENSION para hombre solo o matrimonio sin hijos, precio modico. Paraguay 102, cast esquina Florida. Se previene que no habra papel de alquiler.
e 303 m25

TO LET in the house of an English family a nice Furnished Bedroom for a single gentleman, Calle Montevideo 133, between Cangallo and Cuyo.
e 297 m25

SE ALQUILA en las Cinco Esquinas una linda Pieza Amueblada. Dejar esquela en la oficina de este diario, a la direccion M. A. N.
e 295 m25

TO LET 3 comfortable Furnished Rooms, with fire-place, gas and attendance. Apply at Mrs Duke's Temple 142, altos.
e 304 m25

TO LET in Calle Temple 153, three Furnished Rooms in the house of an English family.
e 308 m25

SE ALQUILA para hombres solos o escritorios lindas piezas y salas con balcon a la calle, paraje muy central, calle de la Defensa 17, esquina a la Plaza Victoria. Servicio interor especial para los inquilinos.
e 310 m25

WANTED a small Furnished house in Belgrano or Flores for an English family. Apply by letter Delta, this office.
e 301 m25

WANTED a Housemaid with good reference at 157 Calle 25 de Mayo.
e 305 m25

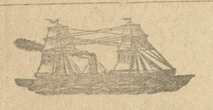
WANTED a situation as Housemaid or Nurse in the house of an English family. Apply San Martin 187.
e 307 m25

WANTED a situation as Cook, good recommendations. Apply Calle Tucuman 368.
e 302 m25

WANTED a situation as Cook or Housemaid in an English family. Apply H M this office.
e 300 m25

OSCAR HANS PANZLER, native of Berlin, supposed to be a seaman in the Argentine Navy. Letters from his parents are received at Belgrano where he is requested to call for them. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will do his parents a kindness by communicating with Mr Quirk, at Belgrano Gas Works.
e 309 m30

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company
Without touching in Brazil.
The Company's steamer
MINHO,
2540 Tons, 450 Horse-power,
Commander L. DICKINSON,
Will sail on the
7th of April,
FOR
ANTWERP DIRECT,
Calling at
MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT
LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON.
To be followed by the Company's magnificent Steamer
ELBE,
3063 Tons, 600 Horse-power,
Commander A. DYKE,
On the
7th of May.
This Steamer is one of the Company's largest boats, has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers, possesses great speed, and going direct is in every respect a most desirable opportunity for Families visiting Europe this season.
The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175



L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Ayres.
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Southampton)
HALLEY, Brown, 1 APRIL
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)
ANTWERP,
ROSSE, Gregory, 1 APRIL.
(Loading in the River Parana.)
ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
LEIBNITZ, 11 APRIL.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)
The Steamer which leaves Buenos Ayres on the 21st of each month takes Cargo and Passengers for New York, calling at Rio Janeyro in which port cargo and passengers will be transhipped to one of the Steamers of the Company for the Port intended.
First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arp.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the broker's office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
Edward Norton,
209 Reconquista Agent
T. S. BOADLE.
209 Reconquista Broker.
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

J. B. GAHAN
CORREDOR
Tengo en venta los siguientes y sin cobrar comision al comprador—
1—Postes de Nandubay
2—Alambre patente de Ryland y de otras marcas
3—Torniquetes de todos precios
4—Especificos para curar la sarna
5—Campos de Estancia, en Lincoln, Tres Arroyos sobre el Sauce Corto.
6—Hacienda lanar y vacuna.
78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

English Literary Society
The Half-Yearly General Meeting of members of the English Literary Society, will be held on WEDNESDAY 31st instant in the Reading Room at 8 p.m.
RYMER O. WATSON
Hon. Sec.
e 261 m29

The Standard.
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880.

Special Telegrams

New York, March 20
Dry hides 24½ cents.

Antwerp, March 20
Lambs wools R. Plate giving bad yield.

Havre, March 19.
Sales closed spirited.
5000 bales offered, nearly all sold.
B. A. Havre prima 6.50- 75.

O'Gorman
to
Standard.

Montevideo, March 22nd, 3.30 p.m.

Britannia arrived, all right. Passengers 1st class, Geo. Young and Rafael Leon.

New Ministry sworn here to-day. Nothing new, and all quiet in expectation of the coming new measures.

Associated Press Telelegram
HAVAS' AGENCY
Lisbon, 20th.

Madrid telegrams report changes in the Cabinet:—
Elduayen—Foreign Affairs.
Cos Gayon—Finance.
Bustillos—Colonies.

THE EXHIBITION FETE.

The distribution of prizes won by Argentine exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition 1878, took place on Sunday at the Opera Theatre in Calle Corrientes, pursuant to notice. Neither of our two Governments attended. The theatre was crowded; the boxes were filled with ladies, and even the Cazuela was thronged. At about half-past 2 o'clock p.m. Mr Gache, the Chairman of the Committee, took his seat on the stage, accompanied by the other members of the Paris Committee, Messrs. Daumas, Landois, Scheweitzer, Vela, Cranwell, Guerrico, Victorica and Mulhall. Don Rufino Varela, the Special Commissioner to Paris, also attended; and M———, French Consul, in the absence of the Count D'Amelot, the French Minister, also took his seat on the stage. A military band held the streets, whilst the full orchestra of the theatre discoursed beautiful operatic pieces. Mr Gache opened the proceedings with a beautiful and 'apropos' address which was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause:—he said the triumph they commemorated to-day cost not a tear or a sigh, and that in the world's combat at Paris, Argentines were not behind hand, but had won distinction and prizes. That France, which had suffered so much from war, astonished the whole world by this exhibition and its wonderful results, discovering a national vitality that surprised us all. There were 500 Argentine exhibitors, and of these 184 received prizes, which spoke volumes for the rising industries of this country. Mr Gache testified to Don Rufino Varela's great services in Paris: without him the whole affair would have been a failure. He also thanked Mr Victorica, the Chief of the National Agricultural Department, who, in bringing the exhibits down from the Interior, had lent the Committee most valuable services. The thanks of the country were also due to Don Mariano Balcarce, Argentine Minister in Paris, who spared no exertion to help the Committee and the Argentine Commissioner, and, with respect to the very valued services of Don Rufino Varela, he would state that not only were they recognised by the Committee of which he was the Chairman, but also by the French Government, which had decorated him with the Legion of Honour. (Great Cheers.) We cannot pretend to follow Mr Gache through his lengthy address, and as it is probable that it will be published in full, our readers will have an opportunity of reading it as also the addresses of Sr Ximenes, the President of the Industrial Club, and of Sr Daumas of the Buenos Aires Exhibition Club, papers that are well worthy of a close and attentive perusal. Don Rufino Varela rose and made a beautiful extemporaneous speech which drew thunders of applause:—he said that he considered it his duty as a witness in Paris to testify to the triumphs which Argentine industry had won in a contest the like of which had never before been seen in the world. There were 60,000 exhibitors, and 16,000,000 of visitors, and yet in this gigantic demonstration the Argentine Republic was by no means the last in the merit and variety of its exhibits; and this, notwithstanding that the people in this country did not support the committee as they ought. The Republic produces 8,000,000 of arrobes of wool, represented by countless farms and estancias, and still there were only twelve exhibitors of wool. Australia and other countries put forward their utmost, but we, with our varied produce, our splendid woods, wines and 'ganados', had to struggle against the apathy of our own people. The workmen who are assembled here to-day, and who won prizes in a competition so magnificent, are like soldiers in an army that achieves a grand victory; but their names are unknown; the glory is not for them, but for the country which they represent. (Great cheers). When I went to Paris I had every difficulty to contend with, and with but 4,000 pats to cover all expenses. Our Governments, which can spend thousands and thousands upon arms, could only spare a trifle for the exhibition, but I found in Paris friends everywhere; the Government helped me, the Minister helped me, and the Director of the Exhibition helped me; and France, beautiful, great France, sister in our hopes and in our liberties, merits all our gratitude for her friendly aid to our country. Nor should I forget the unceasing labours of the committee of which M. Gache is the honored President, and to whose exertions much of our success is due. (Tremendous applause).

Mr. Gache then rose to distribute the prizes: the first being a gold medal diploma to the Committee Mr. Vela, one of the members, received same on behalf of the Committee.

The next was a gold medal to Francisco Chas, jr., for wools, and a young lad, son of Mr. Chas, was cheered as he received same.

The next was a gold medal to Mr. John Fair, for wool, which was received by Mr. Krabbe, Mr. Fair's representative in the Plate, amidst the greatest applause.

Then followed silver medals to the Argentine Government, for public instruction &c., which were received by Mr. Victorica.

A silver medal to the Western Railway, received by Mr. Guerrico, and a silver medal to Mr. Crabtree, the manager of the Northern Railway, for views of the line. Great cheers.

A silver medal to Mr. Berthe Marius, for licores, was handed to a little boy dressed in the deepest mourning, who inherited this prize of his deceased father.

A silver medal to Mr. William Cleary of Mercedes, for wools, which was received by Mr. Nicholas Lowe, caused great applause. Mr. Lowe received nine other prizes during the ceremony for friends in Mercedes.

Then followed the distribution of Bronze Medals and Honourable Mention, which took fully an hour to get through. The prizes to Messrs. Bagley, Duggan, Gibson, Herms., Harrington, Estrada, Nolting, Nolte, Richard Saddler and Siletto, were received by Mr. Mulhall, the parties themselves not being present.

The prizes for the Provincial Governments, and for those liviag in the provinces, were given to Mr. Victorica to be distributed.

Mr. Gimenez, the President of the Industrial Club, came forward and read a long address, which was much applauded.

Mr. Daumas also read an address as the representative of the Buenos Ayres Exhibition, and at the conclusion of the distribution of prizes Mr. Gache, the chairman, rose and in a short speech thanked the public for their attendance, and very happily reminded his audience that by a strange coincidence the distribution of these prizes took place on the 57th anniversary of the recognition of the Independence of this country by the great Canning (loud cheers.)

The orchestra then struck up and the meeting was dissolved.

As we have already published the list of prizes won by this province it is unnecessary to repeat it, but we give at foot the prizes won by the other provinces, which will be fresh to our readers and interesting as suggestive of the rising industries of the up country.

The Opera Theatre was as crowded as when Stagno sang and Miller played. The industries of Buenos Ayres were well represented; not so our Governments, neither the Governor nor his Ministers, nor even the Chief of Police, being present, and only Mr. Victorica to represent the National Cabinet. Had the affair been a Tiro Nacional business, thought we, how different would be the audience, but if the absence of the Government people was miserably eloquent, the splendid galaxy of pretty women in the boxes and cazuela made up for the 'hiatus,' and the shape of the men's heads in the pit reminded us of the words of the poet, 'coelum non animam mutant qui transmare currant.' So best.

Province of Entre Rios—
Diploma equal to silver medal—Commission of Gualeguaychu, wool.
Bronze Medals—Governor of the Province, bricks and tiles; Invernizzi & Toschini, silk.
Honorary Mention—Municipality of Gualeguaychu, Map of the Province.

Santa Fe—
Bronze Medals—Luis Costa, brandy; Letman & Goria, wine; F Magdelin, beer.
Honorable Mention—Bouillet é Ibarra, hats.

Cordoba—
Silver Medal—B A Gould, astronomy; P Lebeau, plan of Parque 3 de Febrero.
Diplomas equivalent to silver medals—The University, collection of minerals and mediciual plants.
Hon. Mentions—J Farga, boots; A Neaubauer, beer.

Corrientes—
Bronze Medals—E Caamaño, embroidery; J Negrone, plants.
Hon. Mentions——C Fava, woven articles; L Oila, aguardiente; F Roibou, woven articles.

Mendoza—
Silver Medals—P Brandi, white wine; Guerin & Co., brandy; H Lamatres, Rio Mendoza wine.
Hon. Mention—J Soler, Argentine lead mines.

Tucuman—
Hon. Mention—S Cainzo, wheat and sugar; B Marañon, rice; Mendez & Keller, sugar; S Muñoz, alcohol.

San Juan—
Diploma equivalent to silver medal—Agricultural Commission, agriculture.
Bronze Medal—L Bergallo and Co, wine.
Honourable Mention — Estancia del Usno, medicinal plants.

Rioja—
Bronze Medal—F Cordero, wine.
Hon. Mention—D Pavon, threads.

Catamarca—
Silver Medal—Q Lafone, copper mines.
Hon. Mention—Q Lafone, woven articles; Molina Bros., aguardiente anisado.

Santiago del Estero—
Bronze Medal—Santillan Hnos., hides.
Hon. Mention—T Aymerich, hides and skins; P San Germes, embroidery, flour and alcohol.

Salta—
Hon. Mention—M Benitez, wheat.

Jujuy—
Bronze Medal—Araoz, liquors.
Bronze Medal—Agricultural Commission, beer.

The Lucerne's Mails.
SIX DAYS' LATER.

The Allan Line steamer Lucerne arrived at Montevideo on Saturday having made the run out in the very short time of 23 days, notwithstanding very stormy weather in northern latitudes. This, we believe, is the quickest run out that has as yet been made by any of the magnificent steamers of the Allan Line, a line as remarkable for the speed and punctuality of its sailing as for its excellent stowage and satisfactory delivery of cargo; and we congratulate Messrs. Samson and Co. on the great popularity of their well managed line of steamers.

The news brought by the Lucerne is very important and six days in advance of the last mails. We extract the following from the London papers which the captain kindly sent us up from Montevideo:—

London, Feb. 25th.

In the House of Lords, last evening, the Companies Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and other bills were advanced a stage.

In the Commons, Mr. Bourke declined to give any further information with regard to Colonel and Mrs Synge, who have been captured by brigands, the hon. gentleman considering it might be injurious to the captives themselves were he to do so. The House debated the question of immunity from arrest enjoyed by peers and members of Parliament, the duration of future Parliaments, and other matters.

Sir John Strachey yesterday made his financial statement in the Indian Legislative Council, and, in closing his exposition of the state of the Indian revenue, stated that the present net ordinary expenditure, compared with that of twelve years back, shows, apart from the loss by exchange, only a trifling increase either in the civil or military charges; but even including the loss from the latter cause the total net expenditure, owing to the improvement in railways and canals, shows no increase.

Information reached our Vienna correspondent yesterday that the negotiations between the English and the Persian Governments, in view of the occupation of Herat by the Shah's troops, have been transferred from London to Teheran. Nothing final, however, has been arranged, and our correspondent has reason to believe that before taking advantage of England's permission to occupy Herat, the Persian Government is desirous of obtaining some guarantee on the part of England that she will eventually be assisted by the latter Power in maintaining her position there.

It is now known, our correspondent telegraphs, that the preparations for the attempt on the Winter Palace date from the time of the Czar's last residence at Livadia. Terror prevails at St. Petersburg. All conversation is at an end, and no one dares to allude to the terrible events that are passing daily, for fear of being arrested. On the day after the explosion no less than twelve hundred and sixty suspected persons were taken into custody, amongst whom were sixty officers and one hundred and fifteen Court officials. A general opinion is abroad that something even worse must follow ere long. It is said that the Czar will not abdicate, but will prefer to remain at the post of honour and perish, if need be.

Positive denial is given in telegrams from St. Petersburg to the statement that the officer in charge of the Guard at the Winter Palace at the time of the explosion had disappeared, and it is authoritatively announced that all the officers and men on that occasion did their duty conscientiously, and were personally thanked by the Czar.

Prince Milan, in his speech at the closing of the Servian Skuptschina, referred to the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Great Britain as the most important and remarkable labour of the past session, promising satisfactory results for the development of Servian commerce, and also good ground for the expectation that other Powers will follow the example of Great Britain.

Mr. Parnell on Monday addressed a meeting of 20,000 persons at Chicago. Much enthusiasm was displayed by those present.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario have passed a bill for ascertaining the value of the Niagara Falls property, with a view to the formation of an international park, comprising the most picturesque portions of the site.

Lord George Hamilton yesterday, in moving the annual report of the Middlesex Conservative Association at a meeting held at the Cannon-street Hotel, dwelt upon the favour with which the Conservative cause was looked upon throughout the country.

Two deputations yesterday waited on Dean Stanley for the purpose of making representations in opposition to the projected memorial to the late Prince Louis Napoleon. Replying at considerable length, Dean Stanley, while thanking the persons waiting on him for the interest they had shown in the subject, assured them that the decision come to last year in the interests of the public and of the Abbey could not now be revoked.

At the conclusion of the summing up of Mr. Justice Hawkins, yesterday, in the case of Lewis James Paine, accused of the wilful murder of Miss Maclean, the jury found him guilty of the minor crime of manslaughter. The prisoner addressed the Court at very considerable length; and, finally, sentence of penal servitude for life was passed upon him.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, lessee of the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties, attended yesterday at the Lambeth Police-court to answer a summons charging him with 'unlawfully keeping a certain place of public resort for the public performance of stage plays, without authority or virtue of letters patent from Her Majesty, and without licence.' A number of theatrical managers and actors were called and gave their opinions on the question of what constitutes a 'stage play,' and Mr. Chance said he would give his decision on Tuesday week, after having consulted the authorities.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday an almost general rise was reported in English railway securities. Some of the Foreign bonds, including Argentine, Egyptian, and Peruvian, also improved, but a further fall occurred in Russian. Amongst American lines, Atlantic and Great Western Mortgage advanced. Consols were steady, at 98¾. ¼ for cash, and 98 3-16, 5-16 for the account.

It is known that the preparations for the attempt on the Winter Palace date from the time of the Czar's last residence in Livadia. The fire which broke out at the moment of the explosion was in the Bolschaja Sadowaja-street. One private dwelling and three buildings occupied by the police were reduced to ashes. Terror prevails at St. Petersburg, numberless patrols scour the roads, and people sneak along the streets as if they themselves were the criminals. All places of public entertainment are deserted, and as soon as a group forms the police run up, and it disperses. All conversation is at an end, and no one dares to allude to the terrible events that are passing daily, for fear of being arrested. Anarchy and disorganisation reign supreme in every branch of the Administration. On the day after the explosion no less than 1,260 suspected persons were taken into custody, and these included sixty officers and 115 Court officials. The arrests continue, nevertheless, and have now attained almost incredible proportions. There seems to be a general opinion abroad that something even worse must follow ere long.

It is stated the condition of the Empress is simply desperate. Your readers will remember the remarks made a short time ago by the *Voltaire*, which maintained that her Majesty had died at Cannes. Without in any way attempting to endorse these observations, I may say that the state in which the Empress is described to be is the subject of much comment, and certainly lends some colour to the observations of the French journal. The Czar has placed six hundred thousand roubles at the disposal of General Gourko and has promised him a similar sum in the course of a few days. The money comes from his private purse, and he has instructed the General to spare no expense in tracking out and seizing the criminals.

It is now said that the Czar will not abdicate, but will prefer to remain at the post of honour, and perish if need be. He still believes in his mission, and though more than half convinced that sooner or later he must die a violent death, he will not fail or falter.

A St. Petersburg correspondent declares to day that Nihilism has only made progress among the 'bourgeoisie.' The peasants will have nothing to do with it, and though the army is somewhat tainted, the 'bourgeoisie' remains the stronghold of Nihilist theories. 'One hundred thousand men and one milliard were sacrificed to the liberation of the Bulgars, and they were a thousand times more free than we.' Such is the bitter commentary on the last war as expressed by numbers of malcontents. The curious feature of Nihilism is the mystery with which it is enveloped. Bold, even to recklessness, it melts away as soon as the deed is done; and the St. Petersburg police, who, old soldiers for the most part, are good at keeping order, but anything but clever, find themselves baffled and outwitted at every turn and corner by an enemy at which they cannot strike.

This is how a correspondent describes his last glimpse at the Czar. 'I saw the Emperor yesterday. He passed, sad and sombre, in a close carriage. Two Cossacks galloped before him, two more were at his side, and two followed; and I remembered that only a year ago he went about on foot, alone, proud and majestic, along the streets of St. Petersburg. In spite of myself, I felt my eyes grow moist, as I saw the man who has in this century symbolised the two highest attributes of divinity—power and goodness—vanish among the lances of a patrol of Cossacks like a criminal bound for the eternal cold of Siberia.'

Peruvian guano has been unfortunate enough to incur the scathing censure of Major O'Gorman. Yesterday morning at the witching hour of one o'clock or thereabouts, when the House of Commons was discussing Seed Potatoes Bill for Ireland, Mr. Mitchell Henry suggested that it might not be a bad thing to provide for grants of manure under the Bill. The Member for Galway, no doubt fancied he was doing rather a philauthropic thing by the proposal, and that it might really be good for Irish farmers. But he had reckoned without his Major, and he was speedily brought to a sense of his temerity. The gallant Member for Waterford repudiated with indignation the idea that his country was to be humiliated by being obliged to Peruvians for means of fertilisation. Ireland wanted none of their guano; let them keep it for their own use. The Almighty had already granted to his countrymen plenty of means for manuring the land, and they wanted to have nothing to do with foreigners. The Major then narrated proudly how unpopular the Peruvian commodity was among his intelligent countrymen. Farmers who used it were asked by their neighbours not to scatter it when the wind blew in certain quarters, 'for fear some of the stuff might get on the adjoining farms.' Mr. Mitchell Henry's motion did not survive this explosion of the gallant Major's wrath, for it was lost by a majority something like ten to one, only twelve Members supporting the clause. It is clear that scientific farming has to make some way in Ireland, and that it would be useless to offer supplies of an expensive fertiliser to men who wish that the wind may blow it to some other point of the compass. Major O'Gorman, however, would probably have been tranquillised by the information that guano is never applied to the cultivation of potatoes any more than to the making of butter.

ÉDITOR'S TABLE.

The Tigre on Sunday was more crowded than when the peaches first came into season. Calypso's Island was taxed to its utmost to supply breakfast to so many guests. Frank, Hun, Kelt and Saxon, all clamored for melons and beefsteaks, but Madame Calzetto was equal to the occasion. At the Retreat one or two who have left for Europe were missed, but the Tankerville Lords entertained friends from town, and it was one of the gayest days of the season. The Lujan River looked more beautiful than ever, and along the Tigre bathing was going on all the afternoon. San Fernando and San Isidro were also crowded, but the hotel at San Isidro is now almost empty, the families having come to town, and the Tigre will soon be in the same plight, as the ladies are coming to town for Semana Santa. Sweet Summer, fare thee well!

The funeral ceremonies at the College Church for the late Mr Villarassa were largely attended the Church was draped in the deepest mourning and beautifully lighted up.

The Paris Exhibition ceremony at the Opera House on Sunday will be found fully described in another column. It was, in every respect, what our native colleagues would call a 'simpatica fiesta.'

The mails by the Lucerne are to 25th ult. The news will be found in another column. The attempt to blow the Czar and his family and the Winter Palace over the moon cost the liberty of no fewer than 1,260 persons, many of them high Court officials. The Autocrat of all the Russias has now resolved neither to abdicate nor reform, but to remain and die at his post, if need be. The correspondents of the London papers say that 'something worse' even than the explosion may be expected before long. Poor Russia.

We have received another conundrum; and as our editorial chemist has examined it and reports no traces of dynamite, such as he found in the last one, we give it:—'What is the difference between a hand and a foot?' The author says it is original, and we dont like to contradict him.

Autumn has set in like Summer 'rechauffé.' The heat on Sunday and yesterday was simply stewing; and, although every weather prophet we meet predicts a 'tremendous storm' immediately, if not sooner, there was very little sign of such a relief up to dinner hour yesterday.

We heard a painful rumour yesterday to the effect that a schooner which left here in January last for seal-fishing on the Patagonian coast has been totally wrecked, but the

crew are safe. There was a terrific storm down there lately, and the steamer Santa Rosa, which arrived here on Sunday from Patagones was in the thick of it, her chief and second engineer remaining at work for 52 hours on a stretch, to the great admiration of the passengers, who probably owe their lives to the two engineers' devotion to their duty.

The Plaza 25 de Mayo will be cleared for action 'in re' the B. A. Exhibition, in the first week of April. The Industrial Club intend moving their offices to the saloons of the Colon Theatre, so as to be on the spot.

Mr Carabassa, the leading Spanish banker, has gone to Salto Oriental with his family, for a month's sojourn.

Exhibitions are the order of the day. We see by the North American papers that New York intends to hold one, in 1881, that will leave Paris, Philadelphia, London and Vienna in the sad shade of vain regret at their 'solo caballo' attempts in the same line. That's the way to put it. The Empire City for ever!

The death of Mr James Carman, one of the oldest Americans of B. Ayres, reminds us how the old resident foreigners are passing from amongst us; there are very few now left, and we miss in every street well-known names that once held the front rank in business and social affairs. Mr Carman was for very many years a prominent barraquero, and his house in town and quinta at Quilmes, in 'the days that are over' were renowned for the warmest hospitalities; his daughters, some of the handsomest girls of Buenos Ayres, drew crowds of admirers, whilst the dry wit and genial humour of their father added to the charms of the social gatherings at his happy home. His death will throw into mourning some of the best families in town; and although his ripe years and declining health prepared us for his loss, it is not the less keenly felt. His name reminds us of happy bye-gone Buenos Aireau days and the men who figured in them, and of whom there are now so few survivors left. Moore has written our text:—

So soon may I follow when friendships decay,
And from love's shining circle the gems drop away:
When true hearts lie withered and fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit this bleak world alone?

The Rev. Father Martin can be seen at the Merced Church during Holy Week and until further notice from 7 till 9 a.m. He will preach in San Roque on Good Friday.

The Venerable Dean Dillon thankfully acknowledges thirty thousand dollars, received from Mr. Eugene Owens, San Nicolas de los Arroyos. This sum has been collected by Mr. Owens and forwarded by him to the Dean with a request to forward the money directly to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, as the distress in Connemara is most pressing and heartrending. The money goes by next mail. The subscription list will be published in a few days.

For the information of shipmasters and others we are requested to state that Thursday, Friday and Saturday next being public holidays, there will be no attendance at the British Consulate on these days.

Misled by a Montevidean colleague, we announced some days ago that Dr Gould, the eminent Director of the Cordoba Observatory, was on a visit to that city. Such is not the case: The distinguished astronomer has not left his arduous post in Cordoba since he returned there from Buenos Ayres in October last. We have good reason for thinking that the origin of our colleague's error is the fact that an adventurer who has recently been making free with Dr Gould's name in several other places, has also been 'trying it on' in the Mount. Unfortunately, Dr Gould has not been his only victim. We know the 'Chevalier's' name: it ends in 'eszy' and is otherwise such a combination of sneeze and hot potatoe in the mouth, that it is quite useless, if not dangerous, to publish it in full, as none of our subscribers could possibly pronounce it, and if they succeeded in doing so, it would inevitably be at the cost of a dislocated jaw and a sprained tongue.

There was a strong muster of Germans on Sunday at the Florida Gardens. Visitors of other nationalities, by a slight effort of imagination, could have supposed themselves to be promenading in a public garden at Berlin or Frankfort. Signor Bassi supplied a rich musical treat.

The news from Montevideo is still that order reigns there, but the new War Minister, Colonel Santos, is not over popular, and many people are apprehensive of an uncommonly fine shindy before long. A resignation mania has set in, and President Vidal is almost overwhelmed with the shower of 'renuncias' from Port Captains, Deputies, Senators, Gefes Politicos, etc. The new Mad Asylum at Montevideo will be opened on the 19th prox. Would not the 1st be a more appropriate date?

The Centenary of Rivadavia's birth will be on the 20th May, not 20th March, as we said a few days ago. Preparations are making to celebrate the occasion in a manner worthy of the great Argentine statesman.

The news from Paraguay is that the river has burst its bounds and played havoc with the tobacco and yerba crops.

M. Valois, the French Consul in this city, is about to leave for Europe for the benefit of his health: he will be replaced by M. Raoul Wagner, now French Consul at Bahia. We welcome the coming and speed the parting guest.

The Law Courts will close tomorrow for the Easter recess.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

79 Calle Maypu, March 20, 1880.

To the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

My Lord Mayor,

Referring to our letter of the 28th ult., we have now the honor to enclose, herewith, another draft for one thousand pounds sterling (making £3000 in all) towards relieving the distress in Ireland.

Without wishing to interfere with the rules laid down by the Mansion House Committee, for the distribution of the funds entrusted to your Lordship's care, we may mention that it would give satisfaction to many contributors here, if, out of the remittance now made, a sum of two hundred and fifty pounds were sent, at once, to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, for distribution in the Western districts of his Archdiocese, where the distress appears to be greatest.

Requesting an acknowledgment, as before, we have the honor to remain,

Your Lordship's very obdt. servants,

Michael Carroll,
Edward Casey.
Trustees of the Fund.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Amount already advertised	$443,564
Mr Edward Flanagan, and amounts collected by him, as per list, Mercedes and Suipacha	4,460
Collected by Mr Daniel Kelly	150
Mr J. P. H	50
Dr Dupuy	100
Mrs Casey, Las Heras	5,000
Mr W. Casey, do list	1,150
Collected by Mr E. Kenny, Salto, as per list	2,800
Collected by Mr Thomas Mulleady, Castelly, as per list	440
From Mary Kearney, per Ven. Dean Dillon	200
Nett proceeds of Amateur Performance on St. Patrick's Day, (excluding 50 pats gold, already acknowledged) particulars to-morrow	35,780

Collected by Mr J Hughes, Rojas (second list)—
J Cano $250, N N 20, N N 100, J Thompson 100, P Rowe 100, Maria Fagan 200, Anne Fagan 100, P Browne 100, N N 30. Total 1000

Collected by Mr. Michael Hearne, Chivilcoy (2nd list)—
St. John Farseman $1000, T Elliff 500, M Kelly 500, B Shells 100, P Furlong 200, C Delamere 100, L Wyse 50, J Smyth 200, J Aspel 150, P Scally 100, T Carey 100, P Clarke 200, M Fitzpatrick 200, J McCanna 200, B Mooney 200, P Green 150, J Crowly 100, M Badano 100. Total 4150

Collected by Mr W Mullaly Rojas—
Dominguez $250, M Peña 100, M Oberto 50, T Carras es 50, L Macario 50, P Thompson 500, by a wager 50, Dependientes de casa de Moss 200, P Chichua 50. Total 1300

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Finance Department, March 22nd.

Until the evening of 24th March the rate shall be—

30⅝45 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

AVELLANEDA.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 22nd, 1880.

Patacons	30.40 paper.
National Bonds	80
Cedulas A	85
" B	80½
" C	80
" D	81
Treasury Bonds	79½
National Bank Shares	56½
National Bank Notes	30.70
Buschental Bonds	88
Roads and Bridges	76½
Municipal Bonds 1870	81
" " 1874	81
Emprestito Popular	Par
Old Gas Company	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway	60 discount.
National Bonds 1876	71

The week has opened on a very quiet gold market, prices weaker than on Saturday and with a downward tendency; the sales were small, as there is not the last animation in the market; much of a secret influence which last week bore upon the market has been removed. Gold opened at 30.40, rose to 45, and closed at opening rates; only 39,587 sold cash. For end of month 253,000 sold at 30.45, for April 30.50 and for May 30.60. Total sales 441,587 pats.

Cedulas are again at 85. Treasury Bills 79½, but only small amounts sold; for large amounts a buyer would have to pay 80.

In the produce markets this morning there was great animation; pasto fuerte wools that last week were selling at 125 sold to-day at 133, and sheepskins gone to the skies. Some large sales of wool from deposit were effected this morning.

Exchange rules dull and quiet, the rates are the same as Saturday's, 49⅝ to 49½, and francs 5.22 to 23. Not much doing. No steamers before Saturday.

The gold sales were:—

For cash 39,587 30.40-45.40
For March 27th 66,000 30.45
For March 31st 253,000 30.45-45.50-45.40 to 45
For April 30th 35,000 30.55-50
For May 31st 48,000 30.60

Sales 441,587

Cedulas—
For cash A 3,700 at 85
Treasury Bonds—
For cash 1,000 at 79
For March 28th 3,000 79½
National Bank Shares—
For cash 15 at 56½
For April 30th 225 shares at 57½

Gold at afterhours ruled the same, and prices appear to be sustained at 30.40.

The news from Europe about the Havre wool auction is most important, and will be found in another column.

We have been requested to call Mr Beccar's attention to the fact that the Bolsa clock is TEN MINUTES SLOW, and that at 4 o'clock, when the porters should begin to close the doors, and clap the hands to remind people to leave, nothing of the kind occurs. Many merchants and brokers complain that Mr Beccar should grow so soon lax with a rule that is found to be so convenient to the whole market. The Bolsa should be closed at 4 o'clock, and not at ½ past 4, as again attempted.

The sale of a cargo of coals in Montevideo at 12 pats is reported; also the sale of a cargo of salt at 10 rls. for rivers.

The Cybele sails to-morrow; she takes a mail, as she will run home in 24 days. She takes—

3,500 salted hides
2,800 bales wool.

Respecting the sales of tallow last week, there was a mistake in the price: Arias's cargo was sold at thirteen reals and one eighth, and Garbino's cargo, Gualeguaychu, same price.

Mr Albert E Ropes, son of the late Henry J Ropes, was welcomed on 'Change on his return from the States. Mr Ropes has made a prolonged tour of 3 years all over Europe and the United States. He will now join his brother in the firm, and carry on the business, which was so long connected with his respected father's name.

Mr Swords, of Rosario, who has arrived in the Rosse, was welcomed on 'Change; also Captain Gregory, commander of the Rosse; she goes up to Rosario on Thursday. Mr Keen from the South, and Mr Salustiano Puente who has arrived down from Parana.

The failure of a large house in Cordova was the talk of the Bolsa to-day, no name given, but said to be a very heavy business; no creditors in Rosario, all here and in Cordova.

The Britannia arrived true to time, her mails will be up in the morning.

At afterhours the following sales:—

Gold—
For cash 20,000 30.40
March 31 50,000 30.45

At 4 p.m. Market closed at 30.45 sellers and buyers at 30.40 for cash, and for end of month sellers at 30.50 and buyers at 30.45.

Cedulas A—
For cash and 31st March sellers 84½ and buyers 86.

From the South Market we have the following:—

Arrived by rail and carts 18,000 ar. of wool, 235 fan. wheat, 280 fan. maize in cob, &c.

The sales were:—

Wool—1400 ar. pasto fuerte fine $134
650 My Rodriguez 110
300 Trelles 126
1050 G. C y Co. 125
1800 " 93
700 " 120
150 " 120
800 " 115
500 N, reserved
700 N 105
500 M R 105
800 P Lanus 112
2000 S G H 115
900 N 110
630 G C y Co. 90
700 N, 1105
150 Duggan 106

13,230 ar.

Sheepskins—1342 dozen camp at 34-38 rls., desechos and corderones at 25-28 rls. Matadero of station 26 rls., do do at 28½ rls.

Pelados—Consumo 23 rls.
Corderitos—59 doz. $10-11
Cow Hides—394 camp and matadero 202 to 205
Horse Hides—36 camp at 34, 37
Nutria—2,200 lbs. at $10-10½.
Hair—61 ar. from South at $165-175.
Tallow—1 casks at 42,
Wheat—160 fan. at 248.
Maize—20 fan. Piamonte, shelled 80
15 yellow in cob at 77
40 morocho 87.
10 old 108.

At the Plaza Once the following business done:—

Arrived by rail 47 waggons with produce.
Very little wool at 88, 100 and 115.
Cow Hides—Matadero 190, 195 and 200
Sheepskins—150 doz. matadero by 29½ rls.
Camp 25-26 rls. Desechos at 24-25 rls. Pelados at $30. Corderitos $10

The sale of 150 bordalesas tallow in Montevideo at 1.60 on board reported.

On Saturday 3,000 pats gold were sold by the Public Credit Office for paper money. The affair is important, as it affords us a quotation for the paper money down there—

$2,350 gold at 355 o/o
400 do " 355.50 o/o
250 do " 356 o/o

$3,000 total sold.

The following clearances from this port are reported—

Italian barque Siro, for Antwerp, ex Gianello with 902 bales wool, 200 pieces quebracho wood.

Spanish bergantine Mercedita, for Zarate, ex E Madero, with 72 empty pipes, 25 cow hides.

American barque Frisch for the Pacific, ex Icela, with 25 tons broken tiles, 190 do sand.

There was talk on 'Change to-day about the Migone failure, and the enormous costs which, according to the *Comercio del Plata*, the lawyer of the Syndico, asked namely five hundred thousand Dollars m/c. Many merchants state that they never in their lives heard of such fees before. The Court, it seems, has given 280,000 m/c; but even this sum seems most enormous, and the affair has caused so much talk that it is probable some measures will be taken to put a stop to such 'oyster shell' business. These fees even beat the celebrated testamentaria fees which a few years ago gave rise to such a scandal.

We have received by the mail an interesting correspondence from Bahia Blanca, which owing to press of matter stands for to-morrow.

The Lucerne reports having passed on 13th inst, 240 miles North of the Abrolhos, a Lamport and Holt steamer bound South. We note that the Lucerne has brought a large cargo for Montevideo, as also for this port. She brought 5,186 rolls of wire, and for the Cunapiru gold mines 15 iron columns from Glasgow, besides tiles etc. from Havre.

The s.s. Memphis and Savoie took the following from Montevideo—

S.s. Memphis, by J R Schwartz with the following cargo—

For Punta Arenas—
1197 bdl. morchandise & comestibles
For Valparaiso—
732 barrels yerba
331 boxes meat extract
225 do do preserved
24 do grease
For Corral—
100 salted cow hides.

S.s. Savoie by M Llamas and Co. with the following cargo—

For Marseilles—
89 bales wool
For Genova—
1000 sacks wheat
For Barcelona—
3 bales wool
For Rio Janeiro—
613 bdl. fruit
427 sacks potatoes
100 do beans
8 do tasajo.

The sale of 2000 salted hides in Montevideo reported 68 lbs at $8.

Last week there was a great push in the Montevidean Custom House to despatch goods, due to the very current rumour that the duties are to be raised, but it seems that there is no foundation for the report, and one of the Montevidean papers says that the Government has no such plan in view.

The Montevidean Courts in the great tramway suit of Torres versus Santayana, has embargoed one half of the Tramway del Centro; why the whole was not embargoed seems difficult to account for, but only one half is involved and cannot until the suit terminates be sold.

The National Government has granted to Mr George Evans the contract for building a bridge over the Rio Tercero between Villa Maria and Villa Nueva for 15,989 fts.; the bridge is much required.

As will appear from the following, which we cut from a London paper of 19th February, the Tiro Nacional business in this city on 16th February was telegraphed to London and put down our stocks there momentarily:—

"On the Stock Exchange business has again been a good deal held in check by the fact of a large "bull" account being open, and after showing comparative steadiness prices finally closed flat on the large withdrawal of gold from the Bank. The English Funds, however, have been exceptionally firm at a fresh rise of ½ per cent on the contemplated plan of the Government to facilitate small investments in these securities. In Foreign Bonds, Russian have been prejudicially influenced by the fresh attempt on the life of the Czar, and fell ¼ to 1 per cent, and Spanish declined on the unfavourable character of the budget;" whilst Argentine and Buenos Aires have been pressed for sale at a fall of 1 to 2, on the telegrams from Buenos Aires stating that the Government had under contemplation the disarming of the civil population, in view of the coming presidential election." The Foreign Stock Market has been dull in sympathy with the heaviness in Russian Stocks on the fresh attempt on the life of the Czar. Russian 1850 fell 1 per cent, ditto 1862, 1870, 1871 and 1872 each ½, ditto 1873 ¾. Argentine have also been offered. The 1868 Bonds declined 2, ditto 1871 and the Hard Dollar Bonds each 1, Buenos Aires 1870 and 1875 each 1½."

The Lucerne brings us London dates to 25th Feb and the following is the latest about the London money market—

"A further slight advance is to be noted in the value of money, the rate for discounting three months' bills being now 2⅞, ⅞ per cent, with comparatively few transactions, however, as the amount of paper is small. At the Bank of England the inquiries begin to increase with the approach of the open market terms to its minimum, and it is understood that a good deal of business was done there to-day. The floating supply of money continues to decrease, and the imminence of the Stock Exchange settlement has strengthened the quotations for short loans, which are 2½, ½ per cent. There are not many exceptional causes of demand in prospect, and singly they are not important, but, taken together some of them, such as the railway dividend payments, with the distribution to-morrow of 1s 8d in the pound to the creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank, amount to a considerable total, and have a certain effect. An augmented demand for money is also reported from Paris, where the rate for bills has advanced to 2⅝ per cent, in view of the approach of the Bourse liquidation. There were no gold operations to-day at the Bank."

It may interest Railway men in the Plate to know that Mr Allport, the Gen. Manager of the Midland Railway, has retired, and that the Directors have presented him with £10,000. A precedent worthy of note when any of our railway men retire.

We note they are making wine in Brazil now; the following we received by the mail—

"At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, Sr Souza Lima has made 4,000 bottles of wine this season from a young vineyard of 7,500 vines. It is said to be good light wine, by the *Gazeta de Uberaba*, whose editor probably had the opportunity of testing that resemblance to Bordeaux which he ascribes to it. It is also said that Rio Grande do Sul wine is to be had in Rio handsomely labelled St. Julien, Chateau Lafite, La Rose etc, and some think that accounts for the vinegarish taste which some of these brands now have."

The last mails bring the following advice which may interest this market:—

"The *Textile Manufacturer* says that certain of the German manufacturers have succeeded in making their cloth so well that it is no way inferior to English, French and Dutch productions."

"The total number of strikes in Great Britain during 1879 numbered 327, and of these only 47 were in the textile branches of trade, as follows:—Cotton operatives, 24; flax and linen operatives, 11; hosiery operatives, 1; carpet operatives, 1; woollen operatives, 4; lace operatives, 2; dyeing operatives, 4. The mining business was troubled with 71 strikes; building trades, 69, and iron and metal trades, 45."

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, March 22nd

Britannia, Liverpool
Prima Donna, Tarragona
Vincenzo F, Swansea
Comercio sails
Pensacola's wine cargo 33
Bordeaux sugar 27½
Fariña 7½
Rivadavia, Havre, goes up to-morrow
Linda, Cadiz
Anne, Antwerp
Messenffer sails.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

March 22nd

Jupiter from Uruguay
Provedor from Rosario
Spanish barque Amazona from Barcelona.

DEPARTURES

March 23rd

Villa del Salto, Uruguay
Provedor for Parana
Silex for Montevideo
Progreso, Gualeguay

March 24th

Rio de la Plata for Montevideo
Pingo, Rosario

March 25th

Provedor for Rosario
Jupiter, Uruguay

March 26th

Saturno for Montevideo
Silex, Uruguay

BIRTHS.

On the 22d inst., at 273 Calle General Lavalle, the wife of Robt. Mackern, of a son.

At Pineiro, Azul, on the 17th inst., the wife of W. B. Grant, of a daughter.

March 22, at 49 Calle Temple, the wife of Melville Hore, of a daughter.

DEATH.

March 15, at the British Hospital, Olof Anderson, aged 28, carpenter of the steamer Provedor.

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.
CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
c 268 xp

Petroleum Jelly
VASELINE
Grand Medal and Diploma at the U. States Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876
Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, 1878.

The most valuable remedy known for Wounds Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Sores, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Chilblains, Hemorrhoids, and all cases where a Liniment is required.

Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all Affections of the Throat and Chest.

It is not a Patent Medicine, but a Jelly made from Petroleum, and is largely used and approved in the hospitals, and by the leading physicians of Europe and America.

The following Toilet Articles are made from Pure Vaseline—

Pomade Vaseline
The purest and best dressing for the hair extant. It is elegant, healthful and clean; will cure and prevent dandruff, contains no animal matter, and will never become rancid.

Vaseline Cold Cream
Will allay all irritation of the skin, and keep the complexion smooth, soft and clear. Superior to all Cosmetics. For use after shaving, and chafing of infants, it is unequalled.

Vaseline Camphor Ice
For the lips, pimples, blotches, and local irritation.

Vaseline Toilet Soap
The admirable properties of Vaseline render these Soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family and for infants and invalids.

Pure Vaseline, in 1 lb. and 5 lb Cans, is furnished for Hospitals, Chemists etc.

J. A. BENNET
Sole Agent
195—CALLE FLORIDA—195
c 231 m27

French
Linen Warehouse
19—CALLE SUIPACHA—19.

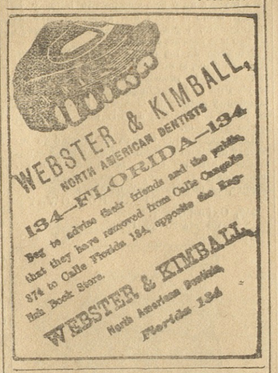
A large stock of Autumn goods has just been received by this establishment, such as Dressing and Morning Gowns in bombazine and flannels, embroidered in white, of various colours, and all the very newest fashions.

Also a great variety of Children's and Baby's dresses in bombazine and embroidered flannel. Pelisses and long capes of the newest materials, and also pique and clarin, all at the most moderate prices.

Full stock of woollen and cotton stockings of dark colours, warranted not to run. Supplies of ladies' and children's linen are received by every packet. Petticoats, Chemises, Drawers, 'Batas,' 'Corpidos,' Handkerchiefs and everything else in this line, from the lowest to the highest prices.

Large stock of sheets and quilts, with and without embroidery. A special class of Kid Gloves.

c 259 a20



Pildoras Regeneradoras
DE LA SANGRE
Y contra la Impotencia
Segun fórmula del Dr. Oulmont.
Laureado en el Instituto de Ciencias y Catedráticos libre de Farmacologia y Botánica en la Facultad de Medicina de Paris,

Estas pildoras aumentan la fuerza vital y genital, purificando la sangre de los elementos zimoticos y devolviendo tono y energia al organismo prostrado, para que este despues en grado de responder a las excitaciones sensorias y activar el recambio molecular para tener mayor energia de fuerzas vitales.

Ademas de esto sirven especialmente para combatir a las varias formas de IMPOTENCIA asi clasificadas por la Patologia Especial.

1° La IMPOTENCIA que es consecuencia de debilidad genital por castidad o por larga abstinencia.

2° La IMPOTENCIA causada por debilidad general.

3° La IMPOTENCIA originada por la edad, por el abuso de las funciones o por la hipocondria.

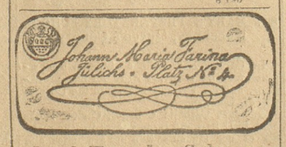
Una detallada instruccion acompaña a cada frasco,

Deposito en Paris, casa del autor, Rue du Bac, num. 286.

NOTA—Se previene que el unico deposito de estas pildoras es la droguería Argentina, calle Alsina 466, esquina a Santiago del Estero, a donde solamente deberan dirijirse los pedidos.

c 23 xp

Argentine Ponchos
The famous waterproof ponchos, introduced to this market by Mr Charles Ledger, are to be had at Messrs. GEBBIE & DOLDS, Calle Defensa, Nos. 47-49, and Messrs. RUNCIMAN & CO., Wholesale Agents.
s 195



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NOTICE—Antonio Valle, who returned to this country about two years ago, is requested to communicate with the Rev. Dr. Smith, S. John's Church, Calle 25 de Mayo. m 28

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THE BEST SHEEP-DIP KNOWN
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY
Costs little more than One Copper Real per Head in the Bath.
Ready for Use, Adding Cold Water
In the Proportion of 60 to 1 for the Bath
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IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND PREVENTS SPREAD OF DISEASE
Improves the quality and increases the weight of the Fleece
Numerous Certificates vouch for its Excellent Quality.
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FREE FROM ARSENIC
See Professor Kyle's Analyses
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For curing Scab and Foot-Rot
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Perfectly harmless to Man and Beast.
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BEST Soft 6-Cord SEWING COTTON,
In Black, White and all Colours, suitable for any Sewing Machine.
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MAXWELINA
No more scab in Sheep if this Specific be used.
It also possesses the unknown advantage of not destroying the wool nor injuring the animal even though the solution be prepared, by mistake, of too great a strength.
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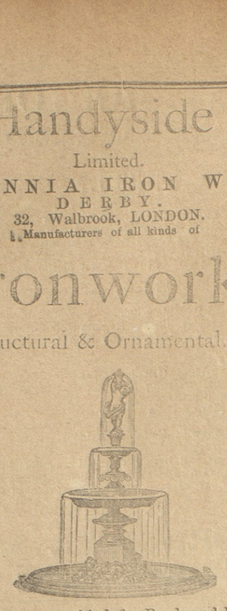

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ANDW. HANDYSIDE & CO.,
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Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
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CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, July 12th 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific Cholera and Dysentery.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

Extracts from Medical Opinions.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. *See Lancet*, Dec. 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq. late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay. 'Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collin Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 'So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1st, 1860, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

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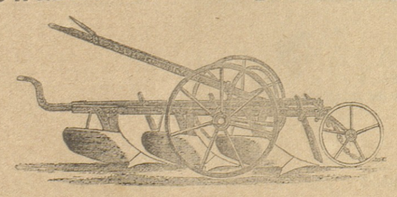

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e 322 52p

Pildoras Holloway

Las virtudes de esta admirable medicina son especialmente eficaces para expulsar de la Sangre toda impureza. En los casos de debilidad, ella es incomparable, al paso que cura radicalmente las Indigestiones, y los desordenes generales del Hígado, del Estomago, y de los Intestinos, restableciendose, como por encanto, el vigor y la salud normal, dichas Pildoras remueven asimismo las dolencias que suelen affijir a las Mugeres al llegar estas a la edad critica.

Unguento Holloway

Este incomparable Balsamo sana los Males de Piernas y de Pecho, las Llagas Antiguas, y aun esas Ulceras cuyo orijen no convien mencionar en un anuncio publico. Para todas las Erupciones cutaneas no hay remedio igual al Unguento Holloway, al que millares deben la salvacion tanto de sus Brazos y Piernas como de su existencia.

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April 30/80 e 1 104p

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Especifico para
CURAR LA SARNA EN LAS OVEJAS,
El mas eficaz
El mas barato
El mas facil de aplicar
De todos los Antisarnicos hasta ahora conocidos.

ESTE ESPECIFICO es libre de veneno y se disuelve al momento y enteramente en agua fria; puede ser empleado en cualquier estacion del ano. Ha alcanzado ya tal fama en esta Provincia que es casi el unico remedio empleado en los partidos de Chivilcoy, Mercedes, 25 de Mayo, Chacabuco, etc. Viene en tambores y cascos y se usa mezclado con 100 partes de agua.

TODAS LAS PERSONAS que han usado el Fluido Little estan contentisimas con el, como se vera por las cartas recibidas por los Agentes de los Sres. E. Casey, Eugenio Keenan, John O'Connor, John J. Gahan, George H. Scott, Michael J. Kearney, Luke Rooney, John Brown, E. Garrahan, Henry Saint John Forssman, Alejandro J. Garcia, Benito Orisol, etc.

EL PROFESOR KYLE en una carta fecha 17 de Febrero ppdo. dice—'Juzgandolo de un punto de vista quimico, con la mayor confianza puedo recomendar a los Estancieros el Antisarnico Little, y no tengo la menor duda que dentro de poco sera el favorito para la cura de la sarna, etc.

Unicos Agentes en el Rio de la Plata—
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Co.
Maipu 98
Agente Local para Chivilcoy—
MIGUEL HEARNE.
e 245 f 23 xp

Muy importante para el Publico.

Poseido de la mayor ansiedad, y con el debido respecto al Publico, apelo muy encarecidamente a toda clase de personas, para que se dignen prestarme su apoyo, dando a conocer como tales las malas y aun peligrosas falsificaciones de mis medicinas, hechas principalmente en Nueva York, de que tengan conocimiento.

Especuladores nada escrupulosos adquieren esta broza a un precio sumamente bajo, y la venden como si fuera mis genuinas pildoras y ungüento, logrando con esto reprobado trafico una enorme ganancia.

Ninguno de los expresados medicamentos son genuinos, si no llevan en el rotulo de cada bote y caja la inscripcion siguiente: Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 533, Oxford Street, London, y el sello del Gobierno Britanico, con las palabras Holloway's Pills and Ointment, grabadas en el.

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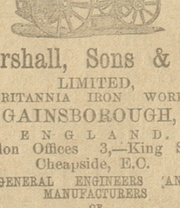
TOMAS HOLLOWAY
533, Oxford Street,
1 de Marzo de 1879.
April 30/80 e 2 26p



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Carlow Lay College

AND
ST. MARY'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Knockbeg, Queen's County.

In Carlow Lay College students are prepared for the Army, for the various professions, and for Degrees in Arts in the University of London.

Amongst Catholic Colleges, Carlow ranks next to Ushaw and Stoneyhurst in the number of her students who are graduates and undergraduates of the London University. An Examiner from the University of London holds Examinations in Carlow College, to confer Degrees in Arts.

There is a special class under a competent master to prepare students for commercial life, and no exertion is spared to secure the progress of the pupils in the junior classes.

The College is healthfully situated in a park of six acres, which forms extensive recreation grounds for the students.

TERMS:

Pension, including all extras, 35 guineas per annum.

Pension, exclusive of extras, 30 guineas.

St. Mary's Preparatory School

In connection with Carlow Lay College, the Preparatory School of St. Mary's, for Children from eight to twelve years of age, has been re-opened.

Rector—Rev. William P Bourke.

Matron and Professor of French and Music—Miss Finneran.

English Master—Mr P Harnett.

The School is strictly and purposely limited to children of such age, in order that they may be totally separated from the grown boys, and may have all the advantages of minute attention which their tender years require.

The children at St. Mary's are under the special care of the matron, and the rector takes charge of their religious instruction.

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Pension, including all extras, 35 guineas per annum.

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e 5 xp

Banco Hipotecario.

NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran infaliblemente realizados si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate, suspendido solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate, paguen capital e intereses adeudados.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

M. BILLINGHURST e HIJOS

El Lunes 29 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de la magnifica propiedad ubicada en Barracas al Norte, con grandes edificios, galpones etc, cuyo terreno se compone de 68½ vs frente al Este sobre la calle 8 ta, 37½ vs al Norte calle Lavadero, 47 vs 30 cents al Sud frente a la ribera del Riachuela y 35 vs 80 cents al Oeste, frente al Ferro Carril.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f12,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Juan P Dapuy, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.9,673 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f. 2,170 de anualidades atrasadas, multas, etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f11,843.

El comprador podra continuar con la Hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.2,327.

e 220 m29

ADOLFO SALAS

En el mismo punto donde esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 28 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa que sirve a la vez de barraca, situada en el pueblo de Moron formando esquina a la calle de Gen. Belgrano y a la plaza del Ferro Carril con frente al Sud y Oeste, y su terreno consta de 72 vs de frente al sud sobre la plaza de la Estacion, por 63 vs que dan frente al Oeste sobre la calle Gen Belgrano.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Juan Berrotaran, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de 130,000 pesos m/c.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de lo de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

e 275 a4

DUARTE y WRIGHT

En el mismo punto en que ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 4 de Abril a las 3 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de tres fracciones de terreno en la parroquia de Balvanera entre las calles de Corrientes y Parque y otras dos sin nombre lindando una de dichas fracciones con la conocida quinta de Magnanini, compuestas: la 1ª de 16,840 vs cuadradas proximamente con un buen edificio, la 2ª de 11,127 vs cuadradas, y la 3ª de 18,467 vs cuadradas. Los tres lotes forman esquina.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a Da Eusebia Acosto de Vidal, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad se vendera en tres lotes: siendo la base la venta—Del 1° $14000, del 2° $f1500 y del 3° $f1500.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de recindir la venta si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

e 276 a4

IMPORTANTE REMATE

POR
Bollini, Muro y Cia.
JUDICIAL
DE
Un Esplendido Campo
De Pastoreo
En el partido de Suipacha
A legua y ½ del pueblo
803 CUADRAS Cuadradas
De 150 vs por costado
Mas una fraccion de 16,040 vs. cuad.
Pertenecientes a la testamentaria
DE DON FRANCISCO VILLAFAÑE
Tasacion del todo
683,156 pesos m|c.
O sean 850 pesos m/c por cuadra cuadrada
¾ partes base para la venta
455,438 Pesos
O sean 667 ps m/c por cuadra cuadrada
Otros campos cercanos se han vendido a 1000 y 1200 ps. la cuadra
EL DOMINGO 28 de MARZO
A las 2 de la tarde.

En la ciudad de Mercedes en casa de los Sres Torroba hnos, calle 32 esquina 21, remataremos por orden del Sr Juez de 1ª instancia del Departamento Doctor Don Virgilio M. Tedin, el campo citado de pastoreo de buena clase, ubicado en el Partido de Suipacha, como a una legua y media de dicho pueblo con rumbo al Norte, compuesto de 6,026 metros, 862 milimetros por el constado Nor Este, 2,253 metros y 95 milimetros por el costado Sud Este, 6,011 metros y 662 milimetros por el costado Sud Oeste y 2,254 metros por el costado Nor Oeste, lo que hace un total de 18,083,540 varas cuadradas o sea 803 cuadras cuadradas de 150 varas por costado, mas una fraccion de 16,040 varas cuadradas.

Los titulos son garantidos y pueden verse en la escribania del Sr Byron en Mercedes o en nuestra casa, Bolivar 28.

El Domingo 28 de Marzo a las 2 p.m. en casa de los Sres. Torroba Hermanos.

A CONTINUACION
De la misma testamenteria
Un lindo Terreno con edificio
CALLE 25, Entre 32 y 34
Formando esquina
25 varas de frente por 34 fondo frente.

NOTA—El comprador entregara en el acto de firmar el boleto la suma de veinte mie pesos m|c.

e 257 m28

Baltar y Quesada

DE
POTRILLOS
SANGRE DE CARRERA
Hijos del Porteño

Entradas para las Grandas Carreras en
MERCEDES
OTROS VARIOS POTRILLOS
De Carrera
Sangre Trackehnen y Arabe
Procedentes del Establecimiento Santa Rita.

En nuestra casa San Martin 51.

El Miercoles 31 de Marzo, a la 1 en puntodel dia procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta del establecimiento Santa Rita, el primero de Sud America, por sus especiales productos y es sin disputa el que ha obtenido los mejores premios en las esposiciones y circos.

Los potrillos raza de carrera que el Señor Casares ofrece hoy a los aficionados, son de primer orden, en formas, sangre etc. los tres primeros animales han sido apuntados en la gran carrera argentina (premio 100,000 ps.) y la carrera porteña (premio 30,000 ps) y de origen especial.

BRITANIA—Potranca malacara ¾ sangre de carrera hija del Porteño, madre Hobgoblin y Old Warden, edad 2 años. El celebre caballo Porteño gano el primer premio en la Gran Esposicion Rural.

OFELIA—Potranca fina malacara ¾ sangre de carrera hija del Porteño, madre Hobgoblin y Old Warden, edad 2 años.

UNCLE TOM—Potrillo saino colorado, ¾ sangre de carrera hijo del Porteño, madre Hobgoblin y Old Warden, edad 2 años.

MAICA—Potrillo saino malacara, ¾ sangre de carrera, hijo del Porteño, madre Hobgoblin, edad 2½ años.

OSWEGO—Potrillo malacara, ¾ sangre de carrera hijo del Porteño, madre Hobgoblin, edad 3 años.

ORLANDO—Potrillo tordillo negro, ¾ sangre arabe hijo de Atdel-Kader y yegua criolla, edad 2½ años.

INDIO—Redomon malacara ¾ sangre de carrera hijo de San Martin, edad 3 años.

BERLIN—Potrillo saino negro, media sangre de raza Trakehnen hijo de Negrete

Todos estos hermosos animales que haran epoca en Buenos Aires y que estan destinados a causar una revolucion en nuestros circos hipicos podran verse en nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

POR LOS MISMOS
DE
12 Hermosisimos Carneros
LINCOLN
6 Carneros Shropshire Down, sangre pura
Recientemente Llegados
Procedentes de afamadas cabañas
EUROPEAS

Elegidos por el Señor HENRY STEVENS
En nuestra casa San Martin 51.

El Miercoles 31 de Marzo, terminado el remate de los caballos del Sr Casares, procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta del Sr arriba nombrado los doce hermosisimos carneros sangre pura Lincoln, procedente de la hoy celebre y conocida cabaña en Lincolnshire de propiedad del Sr D Juan Turner y que tanta aceptacion tuvieron el año pasado asi como tambien seis carneros sangre pura Shrophire Down, cuyas ventajas en el pais son bien conocidas.

Llamamos la atencion de los Sres hacendados sobre la demanda y ultimos premios obtenidos por la caponada Lincoln, los de cuales varian (pelados) desde 70 hasta 120 ps, y en cuanto a los Shropshire Down, el Sr D L Pereyra ha vendido toda la que tenia en la estancia San Juan, al precio de 90 ps. (pelados). Esta es pues la unica recomendacion que hacemos por la propagacion de estas dos razas.

Estos esplendidos animales pueden verse en nuestra casa San Martin 51, desde el Lunes 8 del corriente.

e 129 m23

Baltar y Quesada

PARA LOS SRES. HACENDADOS
EN CAÑUELAS
En la Estancia San Martin
DE CASARES
Por desalojar el Campo
2,500 Cabezas Vacuno
Al corte
Con 35 o/o de novillada
Majadas Especiales para Tropillas
500 Ovejas Lincoln
250 id Negrettes
250 id Rambouille's
2,000 id Mestizas id.
Toros y Vacas raza Durham
Potrillos y Potrancas raza Morgan y de Carrera
ESPLENDIDA Y UNICA
OPORTUNIDAD
Para comprar bueno y barato
Utiles de Agricultura

Y demas enceres del Establecimiento.

El Domingo 4 de Abril a las 12 en punto del dia procederemos a vender por orden terminante de su dueño y por desalojar el campo los animales arriba espresados y escusan toda recomendacion.

La venta se hara liberalmente sin retirar lote, y por inmediate desalojo del campo, por consiguiente los Sres hacendados no tendran mejor oportunidad para proveerse de buenos animales, tanto en hacienda de cria como en animales finos.

Las majadas especiales para tropila son animales notabilisimos y propios para un planter de cabaña.

Por lo que se refiere a los demas animales finos tanto como en yeguarizo o vacuno, en las razas Durham, Morgan y de Carrera, el Establecimiento tiene ya su justa fama y escusamos elojios.

Hacienda Vacuna

Un rodeo compuesto de 700 cabezas y con un 35 o/o se novillada de 2½ años para arriba.

Otro rodeo de 800 cabezas y en las mismas condiciones.

Un tercer rodeo de 750 cabezas con identicas condiciones.

Ovejas

500 ovejas tipos ¾ sangre Lincoln
250 id id Negrette
250 id id Rambouillets
2000 ovejas mestizas de primera calidad existentes en el.

Utiles de Agricultura y mil otros objetos adecuados a un Establecimiento de este genero.

Todas estas haciendas pueden reunirse cualquier dia antes del Remate.

El tren que debe conducir de la ciudad la concurrencia sale de la Estacion Central a las 7.20 a.m. y de la Plaza Constitucion a las 7.40 a.m. debiendo bajarse en la Estacion Burzaco, donde habian carruages para conducir los interesados a la estacion donde almorzaran, empezaran el remate y los que gusten pueden regresar con el tren de la tarde.

e 177 a4

Baltar y Quesada

La magnifica Estancia en el partido de Rojas
CON AGUADA PERMANENTE
Conocida por
LAS TRES FLORES
Campos de condiciones inmejorables
2 leguas y 689 mlc. de otra.
A 5 leguas del Pergamino y 6 de Rojas
En nuestra casa San Martin 51.
Base de venta 400,000 ps. legua

El Viernes 14 de Abril, a las 4 de la tarde procederemos a la venta de 2 leguas y 689 mls de legua de campo superior, situado en el partido de Rojas, conocido bajo el nombre de Las 3 Flores.

Este campo, perfectamente situado, quedando a 6 leguas del pueblo de Rojas y a 5 del pueblo de Pergamino, es de inmense porvenir, pues el ferro carril al Pergamino quedara terminado a fines de este año.

Esta magnifica estancia tiene todo su frente al rio de Rojas y linda con los antiguos campos de Llavallol, hoy de E. Casey, con el ejido del pueblo de Colon, Dr M Porcel de Peralta, con D Octavio de la Barra y otros, y por el otro costado con D Adolfo Sierra y Unzue. Esta señalado en el registro grafico con el nombre de Indalecio Sarlo.

Las condiciones generales de este campo son superiores por sus buenos partes, pues es aparente no solo para vacas sino que admite bien un numero regular de ovejas.

La base fijada como base de venta es infima en relacion a la calidad del campo, su posicion, sus condiciones ventajosas y de los precios obtenidos por campos inmediatos al que ofrecemos.

Para aquellos que emplean capitales en campos les recordaremos la reciente venta de tierras publicas, unas en el partido de Tres Arroyos, inmediato al arroyo Pillanuico Grande por el precio de $320,000 legua, y otra en el partido de Bolivar a 340,000 id. Esto es exacto ademas es menester tener presente la diferencia de inmediacion con centros importantes.

Por planos y datos sobre estos campos a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

Las personas de la campaña pueden solicitarlo por carta y sera inmediatamente remitida.

e 262 a14

Nazar e Benguria

ANTES
BENJ. NAZAR & Cia.
Importante Remate Naval
Del mejor y mas poderoso Remolcador del Rio de la Plata
El Vapor
'Puerto de Buenos Aires'
AL CONTADO
Base para la venta 400,000 m|c.

El Miercoles 24 del corriente a las 11 de la mañana venderemos al contado siempre que la oferta exceda de la base que anunciamos el esplendido vapor Remolcador Puerto de Buenos Aires, de la fuerza de 130 caballos y casco de fierro.

La Comision Directiva de las obras del Riachuelo competentemente autorizado ha ordenado en venta en remate para el dia y hora que anunciamos arriba.

Los Sres. interesados pueden ocurrir todos los dias a las mismas obras del Riachuelo para examinar el buque y ver en el trabajo de remolque sus buenas condiciones.

El remate se efectuara en el mismo vapor que estara fondeado desde el Martes 23 del corriente en el canal nuevo del Riachuelo.

Por mas informes Victoria 166.

e 246 m24

MARCA DE FABRICA
¡Ojo Estancieros!
LA TINTURA
Y POLVO DE ORO

Prepared by PETER ASSORATI, Druggist, is a certain cure for many of the diseases of Sheep, Cattle and Horses.

It destroys Maggots, cures the terrible Bladder disease in 'capones,' cures 'Foot Rot and all cuts quickly and radically; in fact all kinds of wounds and injuries in animals.

Sold in Buenos Aires
En la fabrica, Piedad 1059 (Botica)
En la Drogueria del Leon, Rivadavia 138 a 142.
In the Camp
Rosario, Drogueria Paccio.
San Nicolas, Botica Central, y casas Bancalarin Hnos. y Rama y Cia.
Pergamino, casa Olaso Aidazabal y Cia.
Arrecifes, casa Bancalari Hnos.
Azul
Chivilcoy y Bragado, G. Villafañe.
Mercedes y Chacabuco, G. Villafañe.
Salto, Francisco Olave y Ca.
Dolores, Roaas Hnos.
Ch scomus, Fernando Arenasa.

NOTE. With the instructions for use are several certificates from well-known estancieros.

e 62 xp

Finest Assortment

OF
ABDOMINAL, RIDING and other BELTS
Electro-Medical Machines
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
Subcutaneous Syringes
ANGULAR ARM SPLINTS
Common Wood Arm Splints
CLINE'S WOOD SPLINTS FOR LEGS
And a complete assortment of other
Surgical Instruments and Medical Appliances
AT
E. E. CRANWELL
Chemist and Druggist
147—CALLE VICTORIA—147
(Between Chacabuco and Piedras)
e 334 m24

Complete Assortment

OF
BATHING & TOILET SPONGES
SMELLING BOTTLES of the Finest Shapes
TOOTH, NAIL & HAIR BRUSHES
TURKISH GLOVES & BATH STRAPS.
And a Fine Assortment of
TOILET ACCESSORIES & PERFUMERY
of the Choicest Kinds
AT
E. E. CRANWELL
Chemist and Druggist
145——CALLE VICTORIA——147
(Between Chacabuco and Piedras)
e 233 m24

Witcomb & Mackern

PHOTOGRAPHERS
208—Calle Florida—208
Carbon Portraits on canvass highly finished in Oil Colours,
(Guaranteed permanent, at
VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Portraits on Porcelain
e 158 xp

Belgian Carrier Pigeons

Estancieros and others living on the frontiers or at a distance from telegraphic communication, are hereby advised, that Belgian Carrier Pigeons, of the best Liége breed, can be procured in Montevideo. Many trials with these birds have been made over long distances in the Banda Oriental, during the last three years, and also from Buenos Aires to Montevideo with the greatest success, thus proving their adaptability to these countries.

For all particulars apply to E. H. Stuart, Corredor Maritimo, Calle Zabala 40, Montevideo.

e 295 m26

Sewing Cotton

J & P COATS'

Warranted superior to any in the market
Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65
e 120 xp

Sea-Sickness

Can be prevented or cured by Heath's new and successful remedy.

Has been used with the most marvellous results; in almost every case cessation of Sea Sickness has immediately followed the first dose.

Directions—On the slightest feeling of Nausea take as much as will cover a three-penny piece dry on the tongue and repeat every quarter of an hour if *Needful*.

Coffee and Spirits should be avoided while taking the remedy.

Sole Deposit at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of
A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Defensa—11
e 245 m31

English Grocery

AND
DRAPERY STORE
GEBBIE AND DODDS
47, 49 & 53
DEFENSA
One Square from
Plaza Victoria
e 21 xp

FURNITURE

A good assortment always on hand at
W. G. MARTINDALE'S
140 and 144 CALLE ESMERALDA

The Little Dip

Try the Little Dip before shearing. Samples gratis on application.
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Cia
Calle Maipu 98
Buenos Aires
244 12

FOR SALE the fine Dwellinghouse Calle Lavalle 587, gas, algibe, and every accommodation, vine and other plants in patios, best position in town. Apply at same at any hour of the day.

e 102 a6

LAND FOR SALE. Three quarters of a league of first rate camp, in the partido of Chascomus, to be sold cheap. Apply to James T Ramsay, Reconquista 89.

e 264 m25

EN MATANZAS. Se venden 346 manzanas de Campo flor como para invernada. Ocurrase al corredor Billinghurst, Calle Cuyo No. 130.

e 292 a9

PIANO FOR SALE.

A splendid upright Piano, quite new, will be sold cheap.
Apply Moreno 744.

e 143 a10

EN OLAVARRIA. Se venden tres leguas de Campo. Ocurrase para tratar al Corredor Billinghurst, Cuyo 130.

e 235 m27

FOR SALE Bedroom Furniture for a single gentleman at a moderate price. Apply Calle Artes 504.

e 267 m23

MANGLE. Wanted a second hand one in good condition. Apply by letter to EW, care of Messrs Maclean and Feely, 103 Cangallo, stating price etc.

e 281 m23

Great Furnished Palace

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 241
AND
PASEO DE JULIO 254, 256, 258.

In this spacious and healthy establishment, the first of the kind in this Republic, situated in the most central part of town, respectable persons will find not only a magnificent and cheering panorama of the river, but also the modern comforts, health and cleanliness. There are over 100 luxuriously Furnished Rooms, besides many Unfurnished, at the most moderate rates. Fine suites of Rooms for families. Night Porter.

e 243 xp

TO LET a House with 8 rooms and a very nice garden, to be seen every day. Calle Chile 1044. Apply Rivadavia 135.

e 273 m23

74—RIVADAVIA—74

TO LET. A delightful Room, elegantly Furnished, in the central house 74 Calle Rivadavia, board supplied.

e 288 m24

TO RENT. Three Puestos for Sheep in the partido of the Guardia del Monte. Two within wired camp and on outside the fence. For particulars apply to Sres. Cerro Gonzalez y Cia., Guardia del Monte.

e 287 m29

SE ALQUILA piezas amuebladas para hombres solos. Calle San Martin 287, esquina Tucuman.

e 247 a3

English Boarding House

The Ladies of Buenos Aires and Suburbs, will please apply at Mrs Burke's, 108 Calle Lavalle, antes Parque, when they may require good Servant Girls.

e 180 a12

Mayordomo

A gentleman with capital, who has had considerable experience in camp matters, is desirous of meeting with an engagement as above, with the view to invest same. For particulars address R B G, Post Office, Ranchos.

e 216 a16

PROFESORA INGLESA. A lady accustomed to teaching, having a few hour unoccupied, would wish to give lessons in English and French in all its branches, Piano, Singing, also the rudiments of Spanish, has first class references. Apply Profesora Inglesa this office.

e 219 m31

AN ENGLISH LADY, Teacher of the Piano, is desirous of obtaining more pupils. Address to A. B. C. Hartman's Music Store, Florida 211.

e 252 m24

WANTED the charge of children by a lady residing in a healthy part of England, great educational advantages, and a comfortable home. References exchanged. Terms moderate. Address H, Post office, Cheltenham, England.

e 7 a2

A MARRIED COUPLE can be accommodated with superior Furnished Apartments, with board and home comforts in the house of an English family, tramway within a square. Apply at 648 Suipacha.

e 131 m26

TWO YOUNG LADIES offer their services to teach elementary music and drawing, terms moderate. Apply at 648 Calle Suipacha.

e 132 m26

WANTED. A party well acquainted with produce and with much experience of the camp, seeks a situation in a barraca, can give best of references. Apply Reconocedor, this office.

e m12

WANTED a situation as Bookkeeper, Correspondent, Buyer or Seller of home produce, by a gentleman who has been for many years managing an important industrial establishment, and who is as well acquainted with the above stated commercial branches as thoroughly conversant with divers languages. Best references can be given. Please apply M M this office.

e 266 m25

GOVERNESS. Wanted one for the camp, to teach English, French and music. Apply at Calle Rincon 216.

e 270 a6

A YOUNG English lady wishes to enter an English family as Governess. Her acquirements are English, French, (5 years in France) German, Drawing and Music, or to give lessons in music (Royal Academician). Apply to E S G, this office.

e 268 m23

WANTED a situation by a married couple, the man as General Servant and the wife as Cook, good recommendations. Apply Z 26, this office.

e 269 m23

WANTED a situation by a good man Cook, can give first class references. Apply 260 Calle 25 de Mayo.

e 290 m24

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY wish good recommendations, wish s to be engaged as Governess by a respectable family. Apply by note to S V this office.

e 289 m24

WANTED a situation by a professed Gardener with good recommendation. Apply Calle Brazil 875.

e 294 m24

WANTED a situation in town by two respectable girls, one as first-class Cook and the other as Housemaid, or would take charge of children if require. English or German family preferred. First-class recommendations can be given. Apply at Calle Catamarca 74, or Calle San Martin 160.

e 282 m 24

SE NECESITA un hombre para cuidar caballos finos en una estancia a 10 leguas de la ciudad. Ocurran Balcarce 30.

e 299 m24

THE STANDARD—Printed and published every morning at the *Standard* Printing-Office, 14 CALLE SAN MARTIN 160.

e 263 a3

THE MONTEVIDEAN CRISIS.

In all the many political changes that have marked the history of the Banda Oriental, we find no precedent for its present Government crisis, since in reality it is a revolution not by the people against their rulers but by the rulers against the people; and this extraordinary political phenomenon is all the more difficult of definition as its causes are so obscure. Had Colonel Latorre to contend with strong political faction or to bear the brunt of the most systematic newspaper abuse, one could better understand the retirement 'en masse' of his administration, but, on the contrary, the Press of Montevideo is both temperate and guarded, and none of the elements of disorder, which are so obvious in the Argentine Republic, are in the least discernible in Montevideo. It needs, therefore, a higher acquaintance with Banda Oriental politics than we possess to trace the causes which have provoked the present crisis.

A revolution in the Plate cannot be termed a novelty; yet this affair in Montevideo is without precedent, since it assumes a far higher importance than a mere change of Ministry or public men; and the apology for its occurrence given in the words of Colonel Latorre himself is an accusation against the Montevidean people that strikes at the very essence of their nationality.

"*I resign power with the melancholy conviction that the people of my country are ungovernable.*" These are the words of Colonel Latorre to the Senate on handing in his resignation—words that will echo through the Plate and strike the minds of Argentines, perhaps, even more than Montevideans.

Had the assassin's hand removed Latorre and his Ministers from office—had a revolution broken out, as in former years, and every public man been cut down in the streets—had an invading band of Banda Oriental *patriots* swept the camp and laid siege to Montevideo, all these would have had less significance for the people of this country than the present constitutional surrender of authority, with a charge so tremendous and a verdict that comes home to ourselves.

We have now neither time nor inclination to discuss the merits of the Latorre rule. Every one who knows anything of the contemporary history of the Plate knows but too well of the adversity which created it and the anarchy which it removed. Every well-wisher of the Banda Oriental sighed to see the Dictatorship succeeded by a Constitutional form of Government, and these wishes were accomplished. Nevertheless, in the noontide of that constitutionalism, the Chief of the State flings up office, and charges the astonished public with being unworthy of Government.

If the press of Buenos Ayres deals with this subject in a proper and independent spirit, the newspaper readers of this city will have much to learn: but it is impossible to look for such a thing. As well might we expect our colleagues to admit that the cap fits us, or that the seething political scandals which we have all witnessed of late in this republic have culminated in Montevideo and by carambola produced a Nihilism that in truth had its origin in Buenos Ayres.

The press of Montevideo has ever been guarded and reserved; calumny and pasquinade are unknown to its columns. The editors rarely meddle with politics; and as for sedition, if it does exist in the B. Oriental it must possess other channels than the Montevidean press. The extraordinary difference between Argentines and Orientales cannot be more clearly shewn than in their newspapers, which in this country are seditious down to the very printing-ink, and the parents of all our political excitement, whilst in Montevideo they are exactly the reverse. In this republic sedition and revolution exist but in the papers; in Montevideo its hold is in the people. 'Viola tout:' better after all to be pestered with fanatical revolutionary leaders every morning of our lives than to have hatched revolution such as that which has provoked the present sad state of affairs in the sister republic.

The following is Colonel Latorre's manifesto:—

Montevideo, March 15th.

To the Hon. General Assembly.

In obedience to what my conscience dictates and the duty I owe to my dignity as a citizen, I can no longer consent to remain at the head of public affairs, and I now resign to Your Houble hands the post of President of the Republic, with which I was honoured on the 1st March 1879.

God preserve Your Honours

Lorenzo Latorre.

Colonel Latorre to his Fellow-citizens and all the inhabitants of the Republic.

Having irrevocably resolved to leave office, I have just sent my resignation of the post of President of the Republic to the Honourable General Assembly, and I owe my fellow citizens and the whole country a manifestation of my gratitude for the aid rendered me during the whole time in which I acted as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Conscience and my personal dignity alike impose on me the irrevocable resolution to withdraw from public life; and if I have in anything contributed to the stability, improvement and well-being of the country, it has been done at great sacrifices—organising what was disorganised, and reviving a public spirit that was utterly cast down, to some hope of a political and social reconstruction.

Amongst these great sacrifices, I have faced calmly the worst of all—Defamation, as it is my political creed that public men owe to their country even the sacrifice of their fair name: for, high above ingratitude and passionate party spirit is the calm verdict of the People, who ever render justice to those who deserve it, and the verdict of History, which always judges men and events with the strictest impartiality.

In retiring into private life I take with me the sad conviction that our country is ungovernable!

With this conviction firmly rooted in my mind I lack the courage to continue the hard task imposed on me by the votes of the People.

Let no one misunderstand me—I neither can nor will govern the country any longer, in any shape or form, nor for any consideration, nor on any pretext; and for this reason I have taken to-day's step. I and my friends have freed ourselves now from all political connections or obligations; I wish to be a private citizen and am firmly resolved not to accept any representative or other posts.

I, therefore, now retire into private life, where I will strictly fulfill the duty of a citizen to support the public authorities and help to maintain the order and stability of my country.

In leaving public life, my most heartfelt wishes are that my fellow citizens and all the inhabitants of the Republic will give every assistance and support to my successor: that my faithful companions in arms who form the Army of the Republic will continue to show that morality, patriotism and discipline which they have exhibited up to the present, and prove the mainstay of the authorities and public peace; in a word, that Providence, still casting its protection over our beloved country, may inspire its sons with one thought, one aspiration—to hold high its honour and work out its happiness.

LORENZO LATORRE.

Montevideo, March 13th.

THE NEW CANDIDATE.

The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Sarmiento as candidate for the Presidency, with Dr. Tejedor as Vice-President, will, in view of the present intense Presidential excitement, be accepted as, perhaps, one of the wisest combinations of the Mitre and Lyrico party. No name in the contemporary history of the Plate has a higher significance than that of Sarmiento; and prominent as it is, and has been, it has never yet been regarded as synonimous with civil war. The wave, therefore, that has tossed Mr. Sarmiento's name on the political shore obeys but the influence of the great gulf stream of public opinion, which has singled him out as the right man in the right place in a moment of such extreme national emergency.

The very severe crisis years which followed our inflated prosperity at the outset of Mr. Sarmiento's Administration associated his name with many of our financial troubles, but his public career, although open to much criticism, was always marked by a straightforward and patriotic desire to advance and aggrandise his country; and the best proof of his independence of character and honesty of purpose is that, although one of the most necessary men in the Plate, he belongs to no party, and all wish to enlist him in their ranks.

If it were for no other trait than his great decision of character, Mr. Sarmiento's name is the most eligible in the present political state of the country; and with Dr. Tejedor as Vice-President, we have the Province of Buenos Ayres and the upper Provinces at last blended in happy harmony, and the prospects of the country no longer clouded by the dread of civil war, or an opposing provincialism that threatened at one time the very integrity of the nation.

The subjoined list of electors, who bring Mr. Sarmiento to the front, is as remarkable for its respectability as it is for variety of party colour, and the reading of these names shows that patriotism is the sole motive that has inspired them in their choice:—

General Benito Nazar
Saturnino E Unzué
Federico A de Toledo
Emilio Duportal
Dr. Almancio Alcorta
Leonardo Pereira
Manuel Guerrico
Eduardo Madero
Estanislao Frias
Francisco Piñero
Carlos Urioste
Dr. Eduardo Basavilbaso
Juan Anchorena
Manuel A Ocampo
Rufino Varela
Dr. Eugenio A Cambaceres
Dr. Pastor S Obligado
Francisco Uriburu
General Jose M Bustillos
Jose P de Guerrico
Dr. Salustiano J Zavalia
Dr. Jose M Ramos Mejia
Juan Crisol
Jose G Berdier
Dr. Diogenes Urquiza
Manuel A Aguirre
Dr. Lucio V Lopez
Benjamin Butteler
Dr. Manuel Arauz
Narciso Ocampo
Benjamin Nazar
Miguel Beccar
Dr. Luis Lagos Garcia
Francisco P Moreno
Vicente L Casares
Exequiel Ramos Mejia
Enrique Rodriguez
Mariano Escalada
Juan Blaquier
Dr. Ernesto Madero
Constantino Velez-Sarsfield
Ladislao Martinez
Dr. Juan Carlos Lagos
Pedro Anchorena
Manuel Martin y Omar
Dr. Manuel Obarrio
Francisco Seeber
Manuel J Cobo
Federico Elortondo
Dr. Julian M Fernandez
Dr. Juan S. Diaz
Remigio Gonzalez Moreno
Manuel Moreno
Manuel Ocampo

POLITICAL MINERVA.

Whoever reads the papers, and judges the country by them, will come to the conclusion that the people want civil war, and that a bloody battle must be fought, either around this city or in the camps of this province, to decide the Presidential question.

In some countries the Press so truthfully represents opinion, manners and morals, that the newspaper may be a very safe criterion wherewith to judge the people; but of all the errors that it is possible for any man to commit, the greatest by far would be to judge Buenos Ayres by its newspapers, or the whole Republic by its Press; and yet where to draw the line is the difficulty. The Mitre party in this city is admittedly composed of the most respectable and influential people: men who, for the most part, have as much at stake in the welfare and prosperity of the nation as the members of any other political party in the country, yet it would be a calumny on that party and its members to judge it or them by their organs.

The Tejedor, or Lyrico party, is an offshoot of the Mitristas and Alsinistas; its respectability, perhaps, suffers as much from its energy as from the intemperance of its organ.

The Roca party, due to its alliance with power, is the most temperate, and whilst represented by some of the most prominent of our fellow-citizens, enjoys the least influence of all in this city; it holds a majority in the Chambers, a majority in the Provinces, and, we believe, a majority in Congress; and it is this sweeping majority which has raised against it such an opposition in this city. The men who oppose it are all arming to the teeth, and the papers who oppose it are writing up civil war and preaching the most open sedition.

But the public of Buenos Ayres is too intelligent and far too influential to allow either a majority to tyrannise or a minority to ruin: and at the eleventh hour an independent party has sprung up, composed of the richest of the Mitristas, the bravest of the Tejedoristas, and the soundest of the Roquistas. These men, whose names have been published in the papers, have evidently come forward animated by no other motive than the purest patriotism, and have courageously proclaimed a candidate who is as good a Mitrista as Mitre himself, as good a Tejedorista as Don Gabriel Ocampo, and as good a Roquista as Dr. Alvear: a candidate who unites the pride of the Porteño with the jealousy of the Provinciano, who recognises all parties, yet is enrolled in none, whose experience is superior to most of our public men, and whose platform is peace and the integrity of the nation.

Don Domingo Sarmiento has sprung from the heads of these contending parties, not through favour or through patronage, but through sheer necessity, being the only man in the political phalanx whose name is a guarantee to the country against the terrible misfortune with which the newspapers threaten us—CIVIL WAR. The irreconcileable Mitristas, Tejedoristas and Roquistas have opened in the papers the most declared hostility against Mr. Sarmiento, and the new issue that now threatens the country is the people against the papers—an issue the sooner decided the better. Mr. Sarmiento has but one organ—the *Nacional*—a paper remarkable for the sound common sense of its leaders since the opening of the electoral campaign.

If a saint came down from Heaven to stand as candidate for the post of President of this Republic, the first question that would be put to him is, 'To what party did he belong?' If a Mitrista, then the opposition papers would stamp him as another Lucifer; and if a Roquista, then the *Patria Argentina* and the *Nacion* would brand him as Beelzebub in disguise. In the long list of names that proclaims Mr. Sarmiento as candidate we scarcely find one that figured in former years in the category of a Sarmientista, which proves what we have already remarked—that however successful a newspaper as a political organ may be, the instant it preaches sedition and civil war its adherents desert it If the name of Sarmiento is a guarantee of peace and union in this Republic, then each day his party will grow stronger, and even in the short time that elapses before the elections take place, the adhesions to his banner will become so numerous as to form an avalanche of public opinion that will sweep everything, even to the very editors, before it. Were Mr. Sarmiento's name the promise of civil war, the Anchorenas, Aguirres, Unzues, and a hundred other millionaire names would not figure as his supporters: but it is the conviction that Mr. Sarmiento is the only candidate that represents union and concord between Buenos Ayres and the other Provinces that has ranked under his banner the Guerricos, Pereiras, Ocampos, Duportals, Berdiers, Maderos, Frias, &c. &c. These are the men who have a right to be heard in a question of such solemn moment, and these are the men who will carry with them the vote of Buenos Ayres. If these men are not to be listened to, then the sooner we prepare for the consequences the better. Let us look the danger in the face; we have had enough of child's play at Palermo and in the Cuarteles about the town. The Arroyo del Medio is the proper locality for our Bomberos and Tiros Nacionales to hold their 16th, 17th and 25th meetings. 'Pan pan y vino vino.' It will never do to allow the rich and splendidly stocked Province of Buenos Ayres to be overrun by bands of Santa-Fecinos and Santiagueños. We have all too much at stake to have the Huns from Jujuy sweep off millions of cows and tens of millions of sheep. People who have nothing to lose save a month's subscription or so to a newspaper may write sedition in their columns until the rebel types jump from their very forms and stop the Hoe-press—but the issue is too tremendous to be played with any longer. The Republic is worth fighting for; our flocks and 'rodeos' are not to be jeopardized; and if these irreconcilables say they won't have Sarmiento, then let them name their man.

THE GENIUS OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Vicuña Mackenna, the Chateaubriand of Chile, in a beautiful and able paper published in the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, exquisitely traces the Genius of Immigration in the Argentine Republic, which has lifted it over the heads of all the other South American republics and spread the sunshine of prosperity through the Plate. Step by step, since the year 1857, he has followed the career of the immigrants, linking with our immigration figures every feature of national progress which, in the opinion of this gifted Chilian, culminates this year in the Continental Exhibition in the Plaza Victoria.

There is really no happier picture of the Argentine nation than what Mr. Mackenna so ably sketches in this article; he reminds us of Gen. Mitre's programme before the Paraguayan war—12 millions pats revenue and 50,000 immigrants in the year, both of which we last year not only realized but surpassed, the revenue being in 1878—$18,654,898 fts, and the immigrant arrivals 50,205; and he remarks that within the last 22 years the total number of immigrants that arrived at the Plate and made it their home was 638,538, being exactly the total population of the whole nation when it emancipated itself from foreign rule in 1810.

Buenos Ayres in the year 1780 had the same number of inhabitants as Santiago, the capital of Chile, 22,205. To-day it has the population of Santiago, Lima and La Paz—three South American cities engaged in fratricidal war and trying to kill each other in the strife—370,000 souls. Through the same port that Rosas fled, thousands and tens of thousands of immigrants have poured into the country; and, if we are to judge the future from the past, the probabilities are that Buenos Ayres will, ere long, become one of the wealthiest and greatest cities.

In 1877, the year of Conciliation by Adolfo Alsina, immigration, which had dropped away again, grew strong, and just as Mr. Mackenna pens his article, he receives a telegram announcing the arrival in Buenos Ayres of a steamer with one thousand immigrants on board. The Plate, he says, has ten lines of steamers plying with Europe, and spite of all the fuss and nousense going on about politics, the future of the Plate is safe, simply because it is 'mestizo,' and the crossing of blood will save the nation.

In a hurried sketch of Buenos Ayres, Mr. Mackenna gives the following:—"It has eight theatres, and of these five are always open: two rival operas; 14 clubs, some of them most sumptuous, others most humble and unpretending. The Germans alone have nine clubs of their own. The Union Club, the same as our own, is exclusively English. Four Protestant churches, five hospitals, three cemeteries, 1000 kilometres of tramway, 24 newspapers published in all the modern languages, and three large gas companies without privileges—that is to say, servants, not masters, of the public; and this is the city which the immigrant has built up and is transforming every day. It grows and stretches out, and has eleven plazas, which may be termed lungs for the people.

In 1876 there were on the estancias of Buenos Ayres—

Spaniards	18,000
English	14,000
Italians	13,000

"With these hands the estancias have become colonies, and the colonies become towns. The colony of Resistencia is a fit type of the spontaneous working of immigration: it is composed of 224 Argentines, 12 Paraguayans, 7 Brazilians, 9 Spaniards, 10 English, 388 Italians, 317 Austrians, and 299 Tobas Indians. The 'chiripa' and 'poncho' are out of fashion, and the sons of the men of Rosas are the mere shearers of sheep in the galpones. The Plate has to-day 56 millions of sheep, and the Rambouillet has conquered the gaucho. Taking, therefore, the figures of Dr. Rawson, the population of Buenos Ayres at the end of this century will be *one million*; and in a recent report of General Osborne, American Minister, published in Washington on 5th November, 1879, the Minister says the Plate has 14 million head of horned cattle, 56 millions sheep, some of them worth from 100 to 300 pats. each; and the same report says that 80 per cent of the immigrants are farmers and agriculturists.

"Prepared by this giant impulse, by this strong, fresh, life current of human beings, Buenos Ayres now makes a domestic exhibition in her Plaza Victoria, to commemorate her third century of life and three hundredth birthday of the city since Garay's soldier struck his lance into the ground, and, snuffing the breeze from the Pampa, exclaimed, "What 'buenos ayres' about here, boys!" The invitation to this Exhibition is not from Government to Government, but from the Club Industrial, from workmen to workmen. It asks no support of Government, save a farthing subsidy of 40,000 fts, and a few medals. Another mystic sign is that in the Comision Directiva all the names are of foreigners, sprung from the immigrant; the President is Coni; the Vice, Daumas; the Secretary Suñal; Vice, Capelle; Treasurer, Peuser; and of the twelve members of the Committee only four have the native ring in them. Thus, for one Peña, one Marti and two Martinezes, there are two Schwartz, one Dormal, one Binden, a Peck, Ansaldi, Forns, Kyle, Benoist and Maveroft, whose very names indicate the impulsive races of Europe—Teuton, Gaul, Celt, Saxon, Slave, Muscovite. Dr. Avellaneda is the Hon. President, but the real President is Coni, whose printing-presses equal the best in Paris or London. Chile will go to Buenos Ayres, and if the Government opposes it, the people themselves will go, the artizans and the mechanics, with their tools and implements."

Bravo! Vicuña Mackenna; Chile may well be proud of you. Your article and your friendly appreciations are worth all the protocols signed, sealed and delivered since Patagonia was discovered; and we welcome the happy thought that the Buenos Ayres Exhibition solves the Chilian Question.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.

(*Telegram to 'Nacion'*)

Santiago, March 16th.

The bombardment of Arica by Chilian vessels, which has now lasted several days, as a reprisal for the forts firing on the Huascar and killing Commander Thompson, has caused great damage, but as the houses are mostly of 'adobe' and iron there has been no fire.

The allies were forced to retire, leaving in Arica only sufficient artillerymen to serve the guns. Three miles from the city some few troops have been left in an entrenched camp.

The Huascar and Angamos continue the blockade.

The allied army is stationed, partly at Tacna and partly at Loma, towards the Interior.

A division of the Chilian army disembarked at Islay and Mollendo without resistance, the garrison flying. The allies, fearing this landing of Chilians, sent the guns from Mollendo and the railway locomotives to Arequipa.

One of the Chilian Divisions which landed at Mollendo marched on Mejia and Tambo; there was a trifling skirmish at the latter place, but the Peruvians fled, leaving 17 prisoners. To prevent any supplies reaching the allies, and to embarrass their operations, the Chilians destroyed the telegraph wires, part of the railway between Mollendo and Arequipa, and the mole at the former place.

The Second Chilian Division marched on the 12th for Moquegua, with 800 cavalry under General Baquelano.

The news that the Chilians had landed at Ilo created consternation in Lima. On the 9th it was as yet hardly believed, and the killing of Thompson at Arica was celebrated as a victory, and it was said that the forts had blown the Huascar into little bits.

Exchange on London at Lima down to 7d.

The Chief of the Staff of the allied army at Moquegua issued an order to give furlough to all the Bolivian soldiers that asked for it, but to put the word 'Coward' as a note in the papers of each. This created intense disgust in the Bolivian army.

Nothing further of any interest.

BRITISH HOSPITAL REPORT.

At the last ordinary general meeting of subscribers Messrs. R J Neild, R Bridgett and R J Runciman having resigned, Messrs. W Congreve, J B Wanklyn and W Roberts were chosen to act on the Committee of Management, together with Messrs. E H Salisbury, E Norton, T S Boadle, A Shaw and G H Tucker as Suplentes.

A perusal of the accounts will show that the working of the institution during 1879 has been generally satisfactory.

The patients admitted and under treatment during the year were 673, of whom 402 were in and 271 out-patients; of these 27 died, 490 were cured, and 146 were relieved. The total increase of patients was thus 39 over last year, but the increase of in-patients is 47, thus showing the ever-increasing use made of the institution.

The cost of management has been somewhat heavier this year, as will be seen from the statements, and which amounts to $382.536, against $351,039 last year. This increase arises from the larger number of patients, and especially of private patients, for whom special attendants have to be found, from the increased prices of meat last year, and from the endeavours made by the Committee to make the nursing as efficient as possible.

Our income is made up as follows:—

	$ m|c.
Subscriptions, donations &c.	189,575
Benefits	24,309
Fees from patients	155,866
Shipping dues	67,179
	436,929

which cannot but be considered as satisfactory, and special thanks are due to those gentlemen who have undertaken collections.

The Committee has continued the plan of placing the proceeds of Benefits and Donations to a special account in the London Bank, and the deposit of $106,708 has been already increased to $131,017 m|c, and will be immediately further increased by other small donations and the surplus from the year's working, making it thus stand at $161,101, or a total increase, as will be seen by the 'Revenue Statement,' of $54,393. Thus forming a satisfactory nucleus of funds, for the improvements of which the Hospital so much stands in need.

As was announced in the last report, Dr Colbourne's contract expired on the 7th May, and though the Committee had taken steps considerably before that date to obtain a suitable person to occupy the vacant position, it was not until 3rd September that Dr Carlyon, a gentleman chosen by Professor Lister, and whom the Committee trust will be found suitable in every way, arrived here. Between the above two dates the duties of House Surgeon were filled first by Dr Colbourne, who very kindly waited until some one was engaged, and then by Dr Rodman, to whom the Committee have to tender their very cordial thanks for his generous offer to attend to the duties without remuneration.

The long discussed question of female nursing is now likely to have a trial. The Committee have sent instructions to a person indicated by Dr Carlyon to contract with three trained Nurses, and a reply about same is hourly expected. The Committee have great hopes that if suitable persons are found, improvement in the nursing and attendance will be the result, as it has hitherto been extremely difficult to find persons in this country possessed of sufficient experience to discharge the duties of nurses in a satisfactory manner.

At the General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 17th of April the advisability of obtaining the 'Personeria' or official registration of the Institution, was discussed, and the Committee requested to take what steps they considered proper to that end. In order to present the statutes to the Government in as unchangeable and condensed a form as possible, it was considered necessary to revise the old statutes, dividing them into 'Statutes' and 'Bye-Laws.' The new form of these was accepted at the Extraordinary General Meetings of 29th July and 13th August, and Mr G. H. Tucker has kindly undertaken to obtain the sanction of the Statutes by the Provincial Government. When the 'personeria' is obtained, it will be for the consideration of the Committee and Subscribers to decide whether steps should be taken for the sale of the present property and for building a new Hospital on another site, or if a scheme should be adopted for altering the present buildings, on a plan of which a part—such as a properly built large ward—could be undertaken shortly, the remainder being carried out as the requirements of the Hospital call for it or the funds allow.

The improvement and enlargement of the Southern wing of the Hospital have been carefully considered by the Committee, but they have been advised by the architect, Mr. Aberg, who very kindly revised that part of the building thoroughly, that the foundations and walls would not allow of the changes proposed. The plan of thus improving the accommodation by that means has had to be abandoned, but the Committee trust their successors may be enabled before long to supply the Hospital with a ward, which, whilst offering the great advantage of improved ventilation, will also allow of more economical and more systematic attendance on the patients than does the present style of rooms.

The Hospital building has again cost a considerable amount in repairs to the walls and plastering, and all the outside doors and windows have been painted. There are several things that ought to be done, but have been left over in the hopes of soon deciding upon some means of replacing the present building, which must always continue to be a source of considerable expenditure, on account of the unsatisfactory class of materials and workmanship employed.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to Messrs. A Williamson, J J Kyle, May & Co., and Mrs Krabbe, for illustrated papers; to Messrs J Coghlan, J Rich, and E Salisbury, for newspapers; to Messrs A Le Rossignol, Ed. Browne, and the Literary Society, for books; to Messrs Milligan and Williamson, Ashworth & Co., and Bates Stokes and Co., for calico; and to Messrs J Todd, E Duguid, A H Coaker, J Menzies and P Hazeon for left off clothes; and Mrs Nowell for fruit. The Committee also thank the clergymen of the various denominations for their services on the Committee, and for their constant visits to the Hospital, Messrs Mulhall and Lowe for the supply free of charge of the *Standard* and *Herald* newspapers, and the visiting Medical officers for their untiring assistance; and this opportunity cannot be allowed to pass without making special mention of the deep obligation the Institution has ever been under to the late Dr. Macdonald, and of the regret felt at his loss.

The Committee would call the attention of the kind supporters of the Hospital to the fact that left off clothes, samples and rags suitable for bandages, and samples of carpets for the bedside of patients would be most acceptable to the Institution.

The following statistics show the class of patients treated during 1879, compared with 1878:—

	1879. No.	1879. Days.	1878. No.	1878. Days
Seamen A vessels (contracting)	116	1797	108	1469
Do B (paying $1.80 daily)	21	190	24	332
Camp patients (free)	91	4747	132	4024
Do (paying)	26	757	100	976
Town patients (free)	90	2040	159	2348
Do (paying)	57	1426	111	1291
Pensioners	1	—	—	—
Out patients	271	271	—	—
Patients remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1878	42	—	—	—
Total	715	11228	634	10440

*Including out patients.

Average number of days per in-patient, 27.32.

T. B. Carlyon.

The following gentlemen retire by rotation from the Committee, viz:—Messrs. W. Wilson, W. C. Buxtable, C. H. Krabbe and J. C. Zimmermann, and the election of others to fill their vacancies is thus rendered necessary.

Wm. Wilson,
Chairman.
C. H. Krabbe,
For the Hon. Sec.

MONTEVIDEO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

March 15th, 1880.

I anticipated justly when I said in my last that things were getting too hot in the political markets to last long. So it has turned out, and a very critical crisis has been produced, the magnitude of which could hardly be calculated upon.

The resignation of President Latorre seems only based upon his impatience at being insulted and otherwise thwarted by the opposition press, which though numerous and effective in doing the Government much harm, is hardly a sufficient motive to bring about a political crisis, and throw the country into an acephalous state of administration, as, not only has the President resigned, as you will have seen, but also the Vice-President and the whole of the ministry in a body. Should the Assembly accept the resignation of the President and Vice-President, who would be ruler of the land? The Vice-President of the Senate, Singnor Alexander Chucarro, who by the Constitution would be the next in turn as Vice-President of the Senate, is a gentleman of the age of about ninety years (he being one of the conspicuous members of the Constitutional Assembly who in 1829 sanctioned the actual Constitution) and barely able to stand on his pins and thought to be slightly weak in his mind, owing to his age and infirmities, consequently there is no thinking of such a person as president. We want to see what the Assembly resolves upon; in the mean time it is well to call the attention of our readers to the circumstance that the whole ministry of the Provisional Government is out of office, and, though last not least, the brave Minister of Finance; and I anticipate very ill results for his table of control and his separate sheets of valuations of the Custom House goods, enforced twice and no doubt destined to become a victim of unbelievers a second and definitive time, along with his, the Minister's, relative Mr. Wich, head controller of said branch. May they all rest in peace, amen. The new ministry, consequently, will be a fresh set of men, and this may be an advantage in many ways. The old ministry was unpopular, and its resignation should have been accepted in a definitive way when the constitutional order of things was re-established in form and they tendered their resignation in the usual way. Being again re-appointed was the cause of the feeling that the government was to be as irresponsible as before, during the dictatorship, and no doubt this feeling gave rise to the determined opposition of the opposing party, and also gave them a good footing to create a sensation of general disgust against the actual state of things in the mind of the people, as unconstitutional. It seems to me now, that should Latorre reconsider his idea of resigning office, sticking to the forms of the law, and appointing a new and popular ministry, much might be done towards bringing things to a normal state, especially if accompanied by some energetic measures against this tomfoolery of the press, which has been doing a good deal of injury to the country both abroad and here. The dictatorship, it resorted to again, may throw us into many very serious difficulties, one of which would be the necessity, a year hence, of having new elections, and going over the whole machinery of the form to arrive at the same starting point, or else resorting to a perpetual dictatorship, more dangerous still, as it would bring about a civil war and no end of trouble and destruction. I am not afraid of the Assembly accepting the resignation, but I hope no unlimited power will be granted to the president, just for the asking, as it would be unconstitutional, unpopular, and would moreover give a solid ground upon which to base a dangerous opposition.

You see, Sir, the state of things is anything but buoyant in a prospective point of view, and not only may this crisis bring us difficulty in the way pointed out, but it will give the invading party a good footing for a very liberal and very patriotic manifesto to the people, offering to settle matters in a very satisfactory manner if they be only allowed to come into power, and may God deliver us from the infliction of both the manifesto and the restoration of Sr. Varela's administration.

I see that most of the heads of the military constituency have arrived in town just in time to be able to influence in a patriotic way the measures to be adopted for the welfare of the people, and very 'outre' ideas have been going the round of the political circles about new dictators and that sort of thing, which I suppose is only calculated to throw a certain extra weight on the convenience of coming to a decisive and immediate determination of what is to be done by the Assembly in this emergency.

Colonel Latorre's resignation has been accepted by the Assembly, he being absolutely determined to resign; and Signor Vidal was voted in his place. The Secretary of the Assembly went to the Government House to notify his appointment, and he (Sr. Vidal) will not accept and says he considers that the law obliges him to hold office as President of tse Senate 'ad interim,' and that such is what he will do. At this moment the chiefs of the different corps, I am told, are with Sr. Vidal to ask him to accept, and nothing is known of the result.

Ralph.

CHEESE, BUTTER AND SUGAR.

(*From the 'Industrial.'*)

The grand mission of the Industrial Club is being faithfully carried out. The National industries are already feeling its beneficent influence, in this period of political convulsions. It is a struggle between the good and bad. Industry is our ideal, and one of its foremost apostles is Luis Bartoli. The Committee, when visiting the establishment of this gentleman, had opportunity to appreciate the efforts of many years. As one enters the building, fine Appleby machines attract the notice of all; alongside are boilers, pipes, reservoirs and so forth.

The second division comprises the milk department; a large reservoir is filled with the milk of thousands of cows, all sent in from the chacras. Here the graduations are taken and the measures made. Alongside is a machine with boiling water for cleaning the milk tanks and saucepans. Many pipes conduct the milk to the different departments, where it undergoes its change into delicious cheese, something like that the Swiss and French in the Jura butter their bread with. The cheese is manufactured by steam power. Several hundred moulds grace the surrounding shelves; the shapes are most artistic and elaborate, to suit all fancies and all tastes. Special cheese is made for each season of the year.

As one enters the third department, the neophyte is astonished at the care taken in preventing the rays of the sun, dust or wind to penetrate the precincts. A delightful perfume tickles the nose, and the connoisseur's appetite is excited at the grand display of cheese wealth, all labelled. Here one gazes on the mellowed properties of a monster Chester or the juicy look of a young Gruyere.

Beneath, in the bowels of the earth, lies a grand butter depot, kept in a perpetual state of freshness by means of a strong current of air.

The division alongside contains a number of boilers and complicated machines for the elaboration of the sugar from milk.

A special department is reserved for the manufacture of oil; vegetable oils are made to perfection, and the machinery here has been got up regardless of expense. Four large reservoirs are nearly full of oil. The oils are destined to many purposes, as medicines, food, darts and industries, cheese, &c. The good properties of the cheese and butter are well known throughout the city, and M. Bartoli has established a reputation for himself in the matter.

As one visits this establishment, the order, taste, cleanliness and superior workmanship are evident. Everthing is in its place, and everything is well kept. The floors are clean and the machines are beautifully polished.

All must admire the patience and perseverance of M. Bartoli; this gentleman has battled through all difficulties with the public authorities and that inveterate prejudice against all national industries. It is a glory for the Industrial Club to bring forward before the public such men as M. Bartoli, that he may be held in the esteem of all for his efforts in fostering our National industries.

Mr. Villarassa's funeral on Sunday morning was one of the largest and most influentially attended we ever witnessed. The carriages blocked up Calle Peru and the cross streets, and we noticed representative men of every gremio there. Canon O'Gorman officiated, and just as the coffin was about to be lowered into the vault, Mr. Romero came forward and made a most impassioned address, which brought tears to the eyes of many of the spectators. He spoke of the sterling worth of deceased and regretted that men of such fine type and good stamp as Mr. Villarassa were so much overlooked in the public affairs of the country; his address to the tall, sombre cypresses, and to the spirits of the departed who rest for ever in the Recoleta, had much of poetry in it; and unaccustomed as we are to such orators, it possibly had the greater effect on us, but certainly we never witnessed a more impressive scene; and the splendid tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Villarassa was all the more acceptable to one who for years had the privilege of his acquaintance and friendship.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
Per F. M. S. NIGER

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880

THE LANDING OF IMMIGRANTS.

The following lengthy decree methodizing the landing of immigrants, the visiting of steamers, and the entry of vessels, is of such great interest to the foreign public that we need offer no apology for publishing it in extenso. Steamer captains and the agents of steam lines would do well to preserve this law for the use of their steamers:—

Considering—That it is necessary to organise the landing of immigrants in conformity with Articles 3, clauses 3, 6, 10 and 14 of Cap. 1: clauses 18 and 37 of Cap. 6; and 38 and 41 of Cap 7 of the Prescriptions bearing on this important service, which is under the charge of the Inspector of Disembarkation:—

The President of the Republic

DECREES.

Art. 1. The 'visit' which is ordered by Art. 19 to all vessels bringing passengers and emigrants from foreign parts, must be paid by the following officials: The Inspector of Disembarkation—employé of the Commisary of Immigration; the Health doctor—employé of the Sanitary Board, an officer from the Capitania, and the necessary crew, to be supplied by the Capitania.

Art. 2—When the visit has to be made to vessels in the Outer Roads, the officials must go in the steam tender for landing immigrants, which must fly the Immigration flag at her mast head, and cannot carry private individuals: In the months of May, June, July and August the visit must be made at 8 o'clock a.m.; in Sept., October, March and April at 7 o'clock; in Novb., Dec., Jan. and February at 6 o'clock, so that the immigrants may be landed on the moles at 3 p.m. at the latest.

If through delay of the steamer or other unforeseen accident, the hours named can not be kept, the landing may be postponed 24, or even 48 hours (Art. 33.)

Art. 3—Port craft of all kinds without any exception are prohibited

1st. To communicate with the immigrant steamers in any way.

2d. To approach them within 200 metres.

3rd. To make fast to their side or that of the steam tender, until the visit is over and the Immigration flag is hauled down, unless the 'visitador' gives permission.

Art. 4—While the 'visit' is going on all other work on the steamer must be suspended, and the Captain, under the 'visitador's' orders, must enforce the strictest order and silence on board.

Art. 5—When the inspection is over, a record of it must be duly made in the 'Visit Book', in a form prescribed by the Commissary of Immigration, as also that the Captain has handed over:—

1st. A declaration, viseed by the Argentine Consul at the port from whence he sailed, of same and date of sailing, and his due knowledge of the Immigration Law and Landing Regulations.

2d. Certificate of the log of the voyage, incidents on board etc. (Arts. 18 and 37.)

3rd. Classified list of passengers.

4th. List taken on board of 2d and 3rd class passengers who do not wish to avail themselves of the Immigration Law.

5th. List of those 2d and 3rd class passengers whose passage has been paid to other Argentine ports, such as Rosario, Santa Fe or Paraná, or to Banda Oriental, Brazil, or Paraguay, under pain of the legal fine.

6th. The passports of all those 2d class passengers in steamers and 2d and 3d in all vessels who are styled 'immigrants' by the Law, or, in default thereof, their baptismal certificate, trade certificate, Argentine Consular certificate or other document to prove the identity of those coming from countries where the Passport has been abolished, which papers shall be returned to the Captain, excepting those in reference to suspicious characters.

7th. The protests of passengers, written or verbal, and all other things in reference to the inspection.

Art. 6—The Captain and the three employès above named must sign the record, if the ship gets free pratique, and before the immigrants' luggage is transhipped: the disembarkation will then proceed as follows:—

1st. The 1st class passengers and the 2d and 3rd class who have declined to avail themselves of the Immigration law, and the boats they may select will be allowed to make fast alongside.

2d. The 2d and 3rd class immigrants, who have only to hand over the numbered tickets which will be given to them by the Inspector, who will hand them over to an Immigration official on the Mole, who will give a receipt for same, which will be presented, as a check, with his account to the Commissary General.

Art. 7—All 2d and 3d class passengers who come within the action of Art. 32 must remain on board the steamer; they will not be allowed to land, and the Captain must take them back again, having first paid the fines and costs and guaranteed that he will take them back. In this case there will be a second 'visit' when the vessel is about to sail, to make good the captain's guarantee in case of his having forfeited it.

Art. 8—In the cases provided for in Arts. 28 and 29 the Health Board will dictate all measures in reference to the disembarkation.

Art. 9—When the immigrants are all on board the tender, the 'visitador' will hand to the shipper of the latter a 'Papeleta' for the manager of the Asilo setting forth the number of tickets, immigrants and articles of baggage. This 'Papeleta' will be handed to the employe on the mole already referred to, who will pass all through the Custom House and conduct the immigrants to the Asilo, or Immigrants' Hotel. Once he delivers the 'Papeleta' the visitador's responsibility ceases.

Art. 10. It is strictly prohibited, even to the relatives of the immigrants, to approach those landed 'officially' till they are lodged in the Hotel, or those landed 'officiously' till their luggage is passed through the Custom House; and the Employé in charge can appeal to the Capitania for assistance to enforce this order, if necessary.

Art. 11. The 'visitador' will send in his report of each steamer separately, with all the documents etc. In the cases coming under Art. 30, he must report to the Captain of the Port.

Art 12. When the entries are made in the 'Immigration Register' the Commissary General will return the passports or other documents, marking on them the date of arrival and other particulars, but retaining those belonging to persons whom he may suspect of having availed themselves of the Immigration law, not to settle in this country, but to get cheaply to neighbouring countries, such as Banda Oriental, Brazil or Paraguay: He will also keep the passports of all immigrants who may ask him to do so, for safe custody, in which case it will be entered in the Register.

Art 13 Any captain or member of the crew of immigrant steamers who shall deceive the immigrants as to the scope of the Immigration Law, their civil status in the country, or try to inspire them with a want of confidence in the Disembakation Law &c., will be subject, on the evidence of 3 persons, to a fine of 500 hard dollars, and to pay part of the expenses which those so deceived may have been put to.

Art 14. All who infringe this present Law, or promote disorder while it is being carried out, shall be punished as follows:—

A fine of 50 to 100 hard dollars if the delinquent be the captain of the steamer or one of his crew.

A fine of 30 to 50 hard dollars if the delinquent be skipper or sailor of any port craft.

If any of the passengers or private persons so offend, the fine shall be from 10 to 20 dollars; in these three categories, the steamer and its belongings, the port craft, and the luggage or any trinket of the passengers shall be held accountable for the fine: If the offence occurs on board, and comes under the 2nd or 3rd category, and the delinquent is insolvent, he shall be imprisoned from 10 to 15 days on board the Ponton, where he must give personal service.

Art 15 The Commissary General has summary jurisdiction in imposing and collecting all fines under this law.

Art. 16 On the Commissary General calling on the public forces for assistance, the Capitania, the Resguardo and the nearest National war vessel in the Roads are bound to render it at once.

And in the cases which come under Art. 37 the Capitania shall proceed in the same manner.

Art. 17. In cases of fine the decisions of the Commissary can be appealed from to the Minister of the Interior, provided the fine be first paid, and the Minister's decision shall be final.

Art. 18. It is the duty of the Commissary General of Immigration to supply all captains of steamers with two copies of the Immigration Law and at least five of the Regulations; this he can do either in Europe, through the Argentine Consuls, or here when the steamer arrives, without charge, but the captain must give a receipt. The regulations must be posted up in the most conspicuous part of the steamer, in a frame, in Spanish, French, English, Italian and German.

Art. 19. The Commissioners of Immigration and Maritime or riparine officials in all parts must enforce these Regulations and report to the Commissary General.

N. AVELLANEDA.
B. Zorrilla
Lucas Gonzales
C. Pellegrini
M. Goyena
V. de La Plaza

THE DEMONSTRATION.

Friday evening last witnessed another of those demonstrations which so tend to keep alive and intensify the political excitement in connection with the approaching Presidential election, the business of the evening being the presentation of gold medals to each of the distinguished officers who recently resigned their commissions in the army for political and party reasons.

The proceedings commenced about 7 o'clock, when the band of the Provincial Guards marched into the Plaza to the strains of a quick step which sounded something like that favourite march of the British infantry, 'The young May moon is beaming love;' but the resemblance was slight, and the fact that there was no moon beaming at the moment made it still slighter. For an hour the Guards and the Police bands amused the crowd of idlers in the Plaza with some really excellent music, on which both the bandmasters and the performers deserve to be complimented.

Meanwhile, rockets by the score were bursting aloft and the Volunteers were mustering rapidly: Tiros, Bomberos, Rifleros and Salvadores were all there, in linen uniforms fresh from the washerwomen. They all looked extremely well and even soldierly. About 20 minutes past 8 o'clock the word was given to march, and, between the Volunteers and the idlers who stepped along on the footways beside them, from 2500 to 3000 people set out for Col. Campos's house in Calle Parque, the Provincial band leading the way. As the column went along Calles Rivadavia, Florida and Parque the residents flocked to the doors and windows, and many fair dames and damsels nodded, smiled and waved their handkerchiefs to the passing heroes. Meanwhile the crowds accompanying the Volunteers had swollen considerably, and as they did not cease for a moment to yell and cheer for everybody and everything they could think of, most of them were as hoarse as crows with a bad cold when Colonel Campos's house was reached about 9 o'clock.

Colonel Campos and his friends were on the roof of his house when the procession arrived, but they at once came down and stationed themselves in the 'sala,' the windows of which were thrown open to enable the patriots in the street to see what was going on. The confusion was truly tremendous: a shouting crowd of fully 4,000 people blocked up the street and surged into the patio of Colonel Campos's house, where they were packed as close as sardines in a tin box. The noise was so deafening that the ceremony of presenting the medals to the different officers was gone through in dumb show, as even those presenting the gilt could hardly hear the replies of the recipients. The first medal presented was to Colonel Julio Campos, by Mr. Ramon Gomez, Chief of the Maipu Battalion: both gentlemen made speeches which provoked much applause from the distinguished assemblage in the 'sala,' and corresponding enthusiasm in the crowd, a violent surge of which carried our special reporter (who was clinging to the railings of the window) into the 'zaguan' of the house, where he stuck fast, and as he could not there hear anything, we cannot give the text of the eloquent speeches delivered. After Col. Campos, came Col. Garmendia, who received his medal from Mr. Emilio Mitre of the Rifleros; then Commander Acevedo, from Mr. Alzaga, of the Oro corps; then Colonel Sanabria, from Mr Arditi; Lieut. Col. Moutaña from Mr. Reybaud, Alsina Sharpshooters; Lieu. Col Martinez from Mr. Huergo, and Col. Lagos, from Mr. Paz, of the Tejedor regiment. Some two or three officers who were on the list to be medalled were absent from illness and other causes.

While the ceremony was going on Col Campos received a letter from Governor Tejedor expressing his regret that he could not be present at the presentation, as he intended. The reading of this note produced the most tremendous cheering ever heard this side of the Line, and to add to the din, down came the last train from the Once station, the engine driver keeping his whistle on at the highest pitch, but all to no purpose: the train was brought to a stand-still, and only after considerable exertion and confusion, and the most ear-splitting use of the whistle, was the line cleared for the train to proceed.

Dr. Luis Varela and Don Luis Puentes then returned to the roof and delivered eloquent speeches which set the crowd cheering again. After this the procession formed again and marched off to Colonel Arias's house in Calle Callao. The gallant hero of La Verde was also on the roof of his house, but did not come down, and Mr. Ramon Rivas of the Ituzaingo Battalion had to go up stairs to make his speech and pin the medal on the gallant soldier's breast. Mr. Rivas addressed a few words to the Colonel on presenting the medal, and the latter then advanced to the edge of the roof, mounted the balustrade, and from that commanding position made 'the speech of the evening' to the dense crowd in the street. We have not space enough to reproduce Colonel Arias's long speech, but the pith of it was that he in no way regretted having resigned his commission in the army, as it enabled him to join the Volunteers without any dereliction of military duty: he told the Volunteers to stick to their organization, as it was more than probable that Corrientes and other provinces would be expecting something in the Libertadores line at their hands. The cheering was louder than ever when Colonel Arias finished, and a general move towards home took place, the Volunteers and the crowd dissolving into groups and making their way to their domiciles in the most orderly and peaceable manner.

RURAL INTERESTS.

The sale of public land by Don Gabriel O'Campo on last Thursday awakens us all to the fact that our valuations of camp property are far below its intrinsic worth. The legal valuation of our public lands affords no basis to guide the judgment when property which the law values at $60,000 the league is sold at public auction at five and six times that price; and nothing can be more ridiculous than the position of those estancieros who came to town to attend the auction, prepared to pay $250,000, which was slightly over the Government price for the first lot of four square leagues, that was knocked down by the auctioneer in less than fifteen minutes for $1,236,000 m|c. The astonishment of the auctioneer, the bewildered gaze of some of the brokers who attended with orders to buy the land, and the steady determination of the purchasers to have the property, were incidents, amusing as instructive, that marked this remarkable sale.

It is now about sixteen years since a public sale, almost of a similar character, took place in this city. The property was situated in the Partido of Las Heras; it was sold under the Cabildo, by order of the Court; the legal valuation we forget, but we shall ever remember the bewildered excitement of the escribano, auctioneer and bidders when a square league of land was purchased by an Irish sheepfarmer for $1,000,000 m|c. The news spread like lightning through the town that night; the sale was spoken of in the Progreso, in President Mitre's house, and in the Colon Theatre. The Irishman who purchased the land at such a figure was not only regarded as ill-advised, but half witted, and yet the wisdom of that purchase is now as obvious to all as are the errors of his criticisers. That land to-day would certainly fetch double what it cost in 1864, and be considered cheap at that price.

The sale of public land by Don Gabriel O'Campo is, however, a much more remarkable business when we take into consideration the relative positions of the properties. Las Heras is a partido close to town and connected by railway; it boasts of that rich, soft pasturage so peculiar to the sheepfarms of Buenos Ayres, and $1,000,000 m|c. for a square league of land in that favourite and convenient partido is far cheaper than $326,000 for a square league of land beyond the Sierra of Tapalquen or in the vast prairies of the Tres Arroyos.

A glance at the map of Buenos Ayres will show our readers the immense stretch of estancia land that extends from Tandil to Bahia Blanca, and which comes under the category, at least as far as we understand the map of Buenos Ayres, of the Tres Arroyos. Within the last five years these lands have become greatly settled upon; well watered, with rich, soft grasses, and for the most part Government property, they afforded great inducements to the estancieros of the South, whose lands were too thickly stocked. So late as last year we saw real-estate brokers on the Bolsa explaining to some purchasers of the Banda Oriental the various estancias marked in that district, and the average price asked for the very best did not exceed $120,000 m|c. the league; but Mr. Ocampo's sale establishes new figures for these lands; and if the purchasers at his auction were well-known city capitalists, the sale would have had far less significance for the public. But when estancieros whose names were never before heard of in this market, and which resist every attempt at Hibernization, come up to this city and, without the aid of a Bolsa broker or an escribano, pay down $326,000 m|c. for what the law says is only worth $60,000 m|c., we see the prosperity of the country reflected more in the purchasing power of the camp estanciero than if £10,000,000 sterling fresh capital were brought into the country and forced down to the Tres Arroyos for investment.

It is proven beyond the possibility of contradiction that no property in this country gives such returns to the owners as a well managed estancia; and the great prosperity of the present season is not limited to Italian jobbers who bought up the Irishman's wool, to exporters who shipped it, or to the private banks who hold such large balances lying in Europe; it is spread over the whole country, from Lincoln to Patagones. Never before did the lands of Buenos Ayres yield such a revenue to their owners; and, to our view, the importance of Mr. Ocampo's sale is centred more in the character of the buyers than in the nature or quality of the very lands that were sold.

It may interest many to know that, notwithstanding the very high price of wool and the rapid increase of sheep in favourable seasons, opinion is divided as to which pays better, a cattle estancia or a sheep-farm. We believe that in the South the cattle-farm is preferred. Within the last few years cattle-farming in Buenos Ayres has undergone great improvement and great change. The fencing and wiring of estancias and the importation of prize English bulls have worked as great a change in the 'rodeos' on the estancias as the crossing of the flocks with Sheridan and Harrat's Merinorams, or Hannah's Rambouillets. Cattle no longer wander over the country, mixing with 'rodeos' and giving endless trouble to part them and bring them back to their owners. Drysdale's wire fence has given to a 'rodeo' a certain value, and Nash's and Kemmis's bulls have increased that value. The reformation effected by these causes is as yet too fresh to be well ascertained, but in a couple of years more the real results of the methodization of our cattle-farms will begin to tell, and one hundredfold, on the agricultural prosperity of the country. Already we have an inkling of what is coming in this sale of public lands by Mr. Ocampo. Lucky the men who have secured their estancia lands at the prices hitherto going. The days, we should say, are past when a square league of land able to feed 2000 head of horned cattle can be purchased in any part of this province under $200,000 m|c., no matter how far remote, excepting, of course, that undiscovered bourne, Rio Negro.

If we consider the prospects of the sheepfarmers of Buenos Ayres, we find many facts which lead us to suppose that next year's wool season will be fully as prosperous as the one now drawing to a close. That the consumption of wool throughout the world has overtaken the production is not only evidenced by the price of the staple in the European and American markets, but also by the figures that come to us in the brokers reports by the mail. Messrs. J. L. Bowes and Bros. of Liverpool give in one of their last circulars the most exhaustive tables of the wool production of the different countries and of the whole world. These figures are nothing else but a notice to the Buenos Ayrean public to secure flocks of sheep and grow wool, since from one cause or other, not only has the world's wool yield diminished but, due to emigration and the improved condition of millions of the human race, and the requirements of the Tiro Nacionales of Europe, and immense standing armies, the consumption or use of woollen clothes has enormously increased with the last decade.

We can conceive no subject of higher importance to the Plate than the one under consideration, yet it receives far less attention from the public than our fatiguing and never ending political disputes; and whilst the energy of the country is directed to the formation of rifle companies etc., our fertile lands jump from our grasp, we are outbidden by a class that is half ignored, and the camp man from the Tres Arroyos startles us by his bids, which turn to mockery our public land laws and their valuations.

To prove our assertion respecting the falling off in the production of wool throughout the world, we give the following tables from Messrs Bowes' & Bros. circular, Liverpool, dated 15th January 1880.

European Import of River Plate wools only—

	1879	1877
Liverpool	1,653	6,216
London	—	156
Antwerp	122,997	166,198
Havre	90,104	72,335
Bordeaux	5,719	9,653
Marseilles	1,050	3,098
Bremen	8,636	5,730
Total bales	230,959	264,286

These figures show how much has been the decline in the production of River Plate wools since 1876, but now let us see the decline in production in Australian, which will still further bear us out in our remarks.

The figures given below respecting the production of Australasian, Cape, and River Plate wool show the receipts into the countries of consumption during the years named, and these indicate the growth of the preceding year. The check which production received in 1877, the first since the industry attained important proportions, was, to some extent, recovered in the succeeding year. It will be seen that Japan has commenced to import wool for manufacture, having taken 774 bales last year from Melbourne.

Production of wool in Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, and the River Plate, as shown by the receipts into Europe, the United States, Canada, and Japan;

In bales—

	1879	1877
Australasian	830,708	842,718
Cape	200,236	184,642
River Plate	238,834	278,120
	1,269,577	1,305,480

In millions of pounds, in the condition in which it is clipped—

	1879	1877
Australasian	279½	284
Cape	52½	47½
River Plate	191	222½
	523	554½

In millions of pounds, with allowance for shrinkage—

	1879	1877
Australasian	156½	159
Cape	37	34
River Plate	66½	77½
	260½	270½

Movements in Europe of Australasian, River Plate, and Cape of Good Hope wool—

	1879 Bales	1877 Bales
Stock of Australasian, Capé, and R. Plate wool, held by Importers, 1st January	89,464	82,679
Import during the year	1,239,614	1,272,132
	1,329,078	1,354,811
Deliveries during the year	1,281,795	1,225,865
Stock held by Importers, in Europe, 31st December	47,283	108,946

A fuller and more accurate comparison of the consumption of clothing wool in England and on the Continent is made in the following figures, for they include the receipts of River Plate wool, nearly all of which goes to Belgium and France, and is consumed there; in another respect, also, these figures give a more correct idea, because the quantities are reduced to a state of absolute purity; they also are given in millions of pounds:—

	1877	1879
Australasian, Cape and River Plate, received into Europe	263½	257½
Consumed in England	88½	72½
Consumed on the Continent	175½	184½
Consumed in England	33⅓ o/o	28½ o/o
Do on the Continent	66⅔ "	71½ "

The supply of Wool in the U. Kingdom.

The figures at foot show the receipts into this country of all kinds of wool, and also of rags intended to be torn up and used again; they also give the estimated growth of wool in the United Kingdom, as well as the total quantity retained for use and exported. The quantities named are in millions of pounds as clipped or received:—

	1877	1878
Receipts of all kinds of Sheep's wool into England	406	395½
Do Alpaca	3½	3½
Do Mohair	8½	7
Do Woollen rags	75	72½
Estimated weight of wool grown in the United Kingdom	155	155
Total supply	647½	633½
Total exported	197	205½
Retained in England	450½	428
Percentage retained	69½ o/o	67½ o/o
Percentage exported	30½ "	32½ "

THE EXHIBITION.

It appears now that there is some difficulty between the Exhibition Committee and the Municipality about the trees in the Plaza Victoria. Several meetings have been held, and as yet nothing has been arranged, as the Municipality is opposed to the cutting down of the trees to make room for the building. The Exhibition is attracting so much notice in foreign countries that the Ministers here, who are the representatives of those countries, have applied for much more space than was anticipated. Montevideo will require much room, as, owing to the Exhibition in Paysandu and its great success, there will be a large crowd of Montevidean exhibitors. In Rio Janeiro, in Rio Grande, Santa Catalina and Pelotas committees have been formed to forward the work and prepare a varied assortment of exhibits. The Chilian Minister has asked for the plans and rules, and has intimated to the Committee of Management that the industries of Chile will be well represented. Sr Moncayo has started for Central America with 500 copies of the plans and rules, to be distributed through the countries he visits up to Mexico; and San Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay have all answered favourably to the invitation sent. The French Minister, Count d'Amelot, has asked for plenty of room for French machinery, which he hopes will have as full representation as English, German and North American.

It turns out now that the Plaza 25 de Mayo is too small to afford room for all: and the committee is compelled to look for more space whereon to work the agricultural machinery. The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has all his clerks hard at work sending off plans and rules to the Argentine Ministers and Consuls abroad, and answering their letters.

The following gentlemen have been named agents for foreign countries:—W. Samson and Co. for N. York; Sr Palet, for Barcelona; Sr. Werkenthein for Hamburg.

The Municipalities of Ranchos, Salto, Ramallo and Pila, and the Argentine Consuls of Colonia, Carmelo, Nuevo Palmira, Paysandu—have all asked for plans and rules, and promise the greatest support. All the newspapers in town, with the exception of the *Pampa* and *Patria Argentina*, publish the advertisements free. Messrs Samson and Co have also been named agents in Canada and Chile, and letters have sent to Sr Quatravanse, of Paris, and Professor Edison of N. York asking them for samples of their inventions. Mr. Schwartz has been named to see the German Minister and to give him every information. The Agricultural Society of Cordoba has offered its fullest co-operation. Sr Curutchet informed the Committee that he searched through all the papers of the Government Escribania, and could find nothing to justify the occupation of the Recoba Vieja.

The Committee has addressed a note to the Minister of the Interior asking him to obtain from the railways and steamboats free freight for all articles for the Exhibition. Don Erasmo Piaggio has been named agent in Genoa, and Don J. Jaccord in Switzerland. The Argentine Government, it seems, will take charge of and bring down from the provinces all articles for the Exhibition; and President Avellaneda has asked the Committee if the Exhibition will be ready on the day proposed, which has been replied to in the affirmative. The President has promised to ask Congress for a subvention on the opening of the Session. The Committee has determined to admit articles for the ornamenting of the building, such as gas chandeliers, statues, garden seats, fountains etc., and these cannot be withdrawn until the closing of the Exhibition; all such articles sold shall pay a commission of 5 per cent. The Committee will also receive from Europe paintings and all kinds of pictures.

The Manager of the National Northern Railway has asked for a large covered space, ten metres by five, which will be accorded. The Municipality of Mercedes has voted $5,000 m|c. to meet expenses for collecting exhibits. Don Pablo Blot has been named chief of the building department at a salary of $2,500 m|c. per month. Parish committees in this city have been named by the Club Industrial, and it is proposed to rent the saloons of the Teatro Colon for offices. Messrs. Samson and Co. have accepted the agencies above named, and have written to Professor Edison asking for his inventions. Mr Segundo Garcia, the Juez de Paz of San Nicolas, has advised the Board that he has named the following gentlemen as a special exhibition committee: Messrs. Vaquil, Terasson, Antonetti and Montalto. The time for applying for space has been extended to the end of July, which is a necessary and proper extension.

The Committee named in Mercedes is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Nicholas Lowe, Juan B. Parody, Nicolas Ragmonini, Carlos Burnell, Luis Lombou, Juan Elordi, Alexander Noguier and Manuel Fresco; and the committee named at San Pedro is composed of Messrs. Juan J. Munro, Roque Palacios and Pedro Fiorini. The various committees in this city are composed as follows:—

Administration Committee—Hon. President, Carlos Casares. Vocales—P. Martin, P. Coni, A. Pech, A. Benoist.

Building Committee—Hon. President, Manuel Gache. Vocales—A. Maveroff, J. Dormal, M. Schwartz.

Argentine Committee—Hon. President, Julio Victorica. Vocales—Enrique Martinez, J. Daumas, Julian N. Martinez.

Foreign Committee—Hon. President, Rufino Varela. Vocales—P. Binder, J. Kyle, J. B. Ansaldi, Enrique Peña.

Internal Committee—Hon. President, Miguel Cané. Vocales—A. Capelle, F. Schwartz, A. Daul.

In giving to our readers this summary of Exhibition news we must congratulate those gentlemen who for the last twelve months have toiled so industriously to make a scheme which most people regarded as visionary a reality. The difficulty that has occurred about the trees in the Plaza Victoria appears to us to be one of easy arrangement; and with the experience which we have of the last Exhibition in Buenos Ayres at the National College, and its eminent success, we cannot doubt as to the sequel of this present enterprise. After the May feasts the building will be begun in the Plaza Victoria, plans of which are to be seen at Mr Peuser's. Machinery of the most varied description will we understand be exhibited by European manufacturers. There is probably no other country in the world that offers to-day a better market for every description of machinery than this Republic. Our rising industries need for their exploitation machinery more than capital; and we think we see in the increased interest which this exhibition is creating abroad, a better appreciation by English manufacturers of this splendid country and its magnificent markets for their machines. Every effort on our part that can further this Exhibition scheme shall be employed, and we trust the Committee of Management will keep us duly advised of everything that transpires in their Council room.

EDUCATIONAL ERRORS.

Notwithstanding the very large sums of the public moneys spent on education in this country, it appears there are, according to Sr. Torres, the Director of the College in Paraná, 500,000 children between the ages of seven and fourteen that cannot either read or write, which is a rather humiliating fact, and proves that, spite of all our efforts, our educational system does not reach the class which of all others requires it.

Every ten years, Sr. Torre says 30,000 youths leave our primary schools, 5,000 of whom go to our universities to take their degrees as doctors, lawyers and surveyors: one thousand others look for clerkships in the offices of merchants, 'tribunales,' etc. There remain therefore, 24,000 youths without any profession or employment every ten years; and if to these we add the 500,000 youths from the ages of seven to fourteen who receive no education whatever, we discover the blind mass which has so justly alarmed the great educationist who compiled these statistics; and if we analyse still further, we discover that of the 5,000 youths who matriculate in the universities, fully one-half never take out their degrees, and have to look for a means of living in the public offices and elsewhere. Of the 2,500 university students who take out their degrees not one-fourth succeed in their avocations, simply because our population, industry and commerce cannot keep pace with the growth of our professions; and thus it is that we have so many well-instructed youths who plunge into the vortex of politics.

The following instructive table merits very close attention from our representative men:—

Of the 30,000 that leave the primary schools there are without profession or occupation	24,000
There are, who have taken degrees and succeed in their professions	625
With diplomas, but without business	1,875
Without diplomas, and without profession	2,500
Clerks and others	1,000
Total	30,000

These figures are multiplied every ten years, and who can wonder at the number of persons looking for employment; and that the situation of the country should be imperilled by its inability to meet such demands increasing every decade. The cause of all this is attributed to the favour which the state affords to professional education, and whilst supplying universities which cost so much money, it overlooks 'in toto' the half million of children that are growing up in the most total ignorance; and many of the evils of our present political situation are due to the facts above stated, and to the necessities of the country, which, whilst demanding producers and artizans, is supplied with clerks and professional men; and public affairs are directed by people who make laws to suit themselves, and universities to educate their children gratis, overlooking 'in toto' the claims of agriculture and of industry and the wants of the people, having secured everything for themselves and thus condemned the humbler classes to servitude.

The magnitude of this evil is brought home to us more closely when we consider that in the Province of Buenos Ayres alone, the most advanced of all the provinces, in our own camps, through our faulty educational system, 200,000 people are condemned to perpetual ignorance. Without attempting to point out a remedy to so very grave a state of affairs, our duty is discharged in calling attention to such solemn facts; there are not wanting thinking men in our community fully able to grapple with the difficulty. Sr. Torres, to our mind, has done the State good service in publishing these startling statistics—statistics the more inexplicable owing to the immense sums of the public moneys spent on education. Mr. Torres's figures conclusively show that whilst we educate the sons of the rich we neglect the poor, and whilst we squander millions on universities and national colleges, the parish schools are neglected, and whole partidos in the very camps of this province are without the humblest school to teach the children of the 'gaucho.'

That such was not the intention of Congress when voting large sums of money for school purposes, must be obvious to all; and let us trust that at the approaching session some member will bring Señor Torres's figures under the notice of the House, and the present system be changed to meet more the necessities of the people, and turn out from the schools inteligent artisans and workmen, instead of lawyers, doctors and public clerks, whose education should be at the cost of the parents instead of the public.

It is difficult to imagine any severer question for the Argentine statesman than the procreation of ignorance which Mr Torres's tables reveal. Half a million of youths growing up in this country without the slightest spark of education is to our mind the blackest cloud that hangs over the nation's future; and the only silver lining that we can discover is that there are men of Sr. Torres's stamp with the courage to enunciate and the honesty to descant on so great a blot on our educational system.

POSTAL GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Under date April, 1879, Mr. Postmaster Olivera advised the Minister of the Interior of the great need of a Geographical Dictionary, giving the names of the various towns and the countries to which they belonged. The Minister, aware of the impossibility of carrying in one's head all the postal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, most properly acceded to the Postmaster-General's request, allowing one thousand dollars fuertes to meet the expense of printing and publishing the work. The Postmaster-General at once entrusted the work to Mr. Abraham R. Gonsalez, Secretary of the Post-office, and Mr. Henry Tassait, Chief of the Foreign Department of the Post-office.

The book is published in pamphlet form, well printed, and numbers close on 500 pages. It opens with the rules, laws and names of 'employees' of the Post-office, and gives a special chapter showing the postal service of the camp: we note that the mails to Bahia Blanca are carried 70 leagues on horseback. The next chapter informs us of the postal service of the Litoral and Upper Provinces. A glance at this chapter shows the immense area which a postage stamp covers, and the different means which in some parts have to be employed to deliver the mails: as a rule the horses of the Interior carry the bulk of the mails. Next follows a chapter on telegraphs, which tells us of all the lines and stations, showing a perfect world of its own in the telegraph line, and afterwards giving a copy of the telegraph law. Then begins the Postal Dictionary of towns in this Republic, beginning with Abipones, in Santiago del Estero, and ending with Zorros, a thriving town in Cordova.

Finished the Republic, follows a chapter giving the whole of the Postal Union, with charges, &c., and condescends to show us how to fold a letter, with an advice how to close it also.

Next follows a chapter showing how the different mails are despatched, the various telegraph lines, not Government, names of stations, charges, &c., and then we enter the great Geographical Dictionary, beginning with Aach, a smiling little village in Baden, and closing with an equally charming little postal village in Saybusch in Austria, called Zywiéc.

Whoever reads through this 'mare magnum' of post towns, will rise from the study with a head like a postage stamp. It is really bewildering, and we cannot conceive a more fatiguing labour than that which Sr. Gonzalez has brought to so successful a conclusion. We have looked for the names of little towns in Ireland whose people have never yet heard of Buenos Ayres and Argentina, and we have found them: Bray or Ballbriggan receive the same place in this work as London or Paris; and what is most surprising is the number of post towns bearing private names, such as Carroll, Leslie, Billinghurst, Baker, Barton, Baldwin, Hall, &c.

We commend to all this Geographical Postal Dictionary. It reflects the greatest credit on the authors, and on the Government that contributed so liberally to teach the letter-writing public that Cork is not in Holland, or Quilmes in Belgium.

BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIES.

At a moment when public attention in the River Plate is directed to Brazil, due to rumours of an offensive and defensive alliance with Chile and Banda Oriental, the following, which we extract from a German newspaper, may possess increased interest, since it draws aside the curtain and shows us better what is going on in Brazil than is generally known in the Plate. There are few countries whose industries owe more to Government assistance and good administration and good

laws than Brazil. Within, we may say, a single generation, we have seen its magnificent staples grow to their present dimensions, and the opinion of the German editor merits especial notice.

The growth of the industries of Brazil is the growth of the nation itself; and although hitherto raw agricultural produce formed its chief staples, now the manufacture of those staples is giving to Brazil increased national wealth. We refer to the rapid development of sugar refineries and aguardiente.

In Bahia and Pernambuco, where the largest sugar plantations exist, the best machinery has been imported and the most costly sugar mills erected, and as far as regards the sugar industry, these two provinces take precedence of all the other Brazilian provinces. The Brazilian sugar-mills are supplied with all the latest and best machinery from the United States and Europe; as yet, owing to the bad roads, the transportation of this machinery is attended with enormous expense, but as the railways branch over Brazil, these great difficulties will be overcome, and just as rapid as has been the growth of the Brazilian sugar business is now the development of the distilleries. Aguardiente from the sugar-cane is now manufactured in various parts of Brazil; it is called 'Cachaça'—the purest of all aguardientes, as it is extracted from the cane, and from it are made the very best gin and many fine 'licores;' and some idea may be formed of the importance of this distillery business when we state that the yield annually of aguardiente is over two millions of gallons. If to this distillery business is added the tobacco, cotton and beer manufactories, it will be found that Brazil in such matters is taking the lead of all South America. Much of this industrial development is due to the Fluminense School of Agriculture, which has effected such great results throughout Brazil; and our readers may not be aware that it is to this School of Agriculture that the Brazilians owe the Industrial Museum in the Botanical gardens of Rio. This museum has for its object to gather all the samples of Brazilian woods, the richest and greatest collection to be found in the whole world for naval or mercantile requirements, and it also contains samples of every description of Brazilian labor; and here the chemist has a wide field to study the best means for preserving beans, maize and rice articles, which so soon decay. In this museum there are also samples of every Brazilian textile, so abundant in the forests, and every natural product from all the provinces. But the future of Brazil is in its iron mines, and Brazilian iron is, generally speaking, found in the great forests, where it can be most easily and cheaply utilized. The Government, fully alive to the immense importance of this matter, spares no money or efforts to develop it. The most important iron mine in Brazil, and in all South America, is the San Paulo, on the left bank of the Ipanema, an affluent of the River Sorocabu. The forest district belonging to the mine comprises 6,651 hectares, and can supply 500 tons of charcoal, a sufficient quantity to work all these mines to their utmost. Moreover, at these mines there is a splendid water power, able to turn all the machinery; also carbonate of lime for the furnaces—all most necessary elements for such an establishment as an iron mine.

The furnaces of Ypanema, which each day are becoming more important, belong to the Government, and were founded in 1865. The Emperor sent to Europe for skilled labor and the very best machinery. These furnaces to-day supply the Rio Arsenal with all the iron it requires. The machine department can turn out any machine that Brazilian industry may require, and the rapid extension of the San Paulo Railway will exercise the most beneficial influences on the iron mines of Ypanema.

On the improved and increased means of communication depend the development of all these great Brazilian industries, and the Government understands this, and its programme is Roads and Railways, as the population is sparse for so vast a nation, and notwithstanding its great railways and its fine water communication, for many years to come the 'tropero' will be the great public carrier of Brazil for its internal commerce.

No country on the globe possesses finer or more majestic rivers than Brazil, and the Government is ceaseless in its efforts to remove the impediments to their navigation. The Amazon and Paraguay may be termed seas: their navigation is easy, but in most of the other rivers there are interruptions which the Government is trying to remove, and throw them open as the grand highways for internal commerce, and at the same time to push ahead its railways. One of the latest of these railway enterprizes is that of Count D'Eu, in the Province of Parahyab, a rich forest province of the Empire and renowned for its palms, the plantation of sugar, cotton; and the manufacture of sugar and aguardiente form its chief industries. Its trade and commerce is at present important, but will, on the completion of this new railway, receive a fresh impulse, and rank it as one of the richest provinces in the Brazilian Empire.

MONTEVIDEO.

(Our Special Correspondent)

Montevideo, March 8, 1880.

The week has transpired without any very notable event. Socially and politically, things continue as dull as possible; and commercially, no amendment has been noticed. The Custom House, as a barometer of the activity of business life, has only given us another proof of the dullness of the times, by producing only 260,000 dollars gold, which is a drawback on the whole system of administration, as the Government expenditure and salaries are not regularly paid, and this throws us into fresh difficulties. The intended invasion has not been carried out, owing, no doubt, to the stringent measures taken by the Government and by the neighbouring States in conjunction. The Entre Rios and Corrientes Governments have, to all appearances, acted loyally this time in preventing the Uruguayan emigrants residing in their respective States from making the intended inroad, which was evidently going to take place. The Brazilian authorities also appear to act on the same principle, and if they all act up to this mark an invasion will be a very difficult matter for the 'montoneros,' and, if intended, at all hazards it is pretty sure to cost them dear. Now, Sir, with regard to the merits of the case, let me assure you that, for all the opposition that the Conservative party makes to the existing policy, for all the odium thrown on the Government for real or supposed outrages, neither the Conservatives nor the different political fractions of men of principles that hotly oppose the actual state of things as unconstitutional have anything to do, or partake in any way, in the intended inroad, at least so far as I can pledge. It would, consequently, appear that it is only intended by the men that were thrown out of office by the actual leader of the Government, and if so the danger is much diminished. The Whites in the different fractions of that old party are generally known, and are decidedly opposed to the 'montoneras' or the revolutions that may tend to destroy the prosperity of the interior country districts, or the 'campaña,' as it is called, and staunchly condemn the intended inroad, and will not lend a hand to such means of riddance, at all events. The Reds partly compose the Government, and partly join in the idea of the inroad; but the Government seems to be well guaranteed by its bayonets as far as this fraction of the said old party goes, and things look pretty safe at present, provided always that our neighbours behave in the way pointed out. Yet the very strong opposition made by the Conservatives through the Press is getting to be dangerous, as it is getting general, and, I fear, participated in by the foreign element of the population. Very bitter leading articles in mostly all the different journals, native and foreign interests represented, are of daily occurrence, and this will eventually lead to some trouble. Especially two of the leading native ournals of opposition contain very bitter leaders against the Government, censuring every Government act as unconstitutional, and every legislative proceeding as a downright absurdity; every police regulation, act or proceeding as an attack on the rights of the citizen. In fact, it is getting too hot to last long, and either the Government will have to give way in certain very doubtful proceedings or will come to strong suppressive measures. So, at least, is my opinion.

The Control Board is continuing to give matter for censure, and I really think that much good might be done by suppressing the nuisance. We have just had a day's good rain, and it lasted a good part of last night, doing much good to the country, where, in some parts, the drought was already being felt as a disadvantage to the cattle-farmer. Produce keeps up everywhere, and our farming interests in general cannot complain of the year's results. We are very likely to have another good year for sheep. Agricultural interests are doing remarkably well; wheat keeps up at $5 for the good qualities per fanega, and maize is going to give a good harvest this season.

Some few troops more have been marched up the rivers, and the Pope's nuncio has been received with due ceremonies.

This is about all I have to say for to-day.

March 10th.

My letter has remained over through getting just too late for the post on Monday, and no packet leaving since. Much talk is raised by the marching of some troops to the 'litoral' or up-river districts, and the *Nacion* says it is all the effect of the usual change of garrison service along the Uruguay. I see that Signor Tesanos and other Uruguayan emigrants were warned by the Brazilian authorities up north against any political attempts at invading from their country. This looks well for the suppression of the 'montonera' as far as Brazil is concerned.

Two of our worthy native papers, the official advocates of the Government, as they are called, the *Nacion* and the *Ferro-Carril*, propose that this State shall have its National Exhibition of home produce and manufactures, and, apparently it will be carried out in the course of time. The opposition, as usual systematically oppose it, and will throw all the obstacles possible in the way of success. Curious facts, but nevertheless, stubborn facts for all that, are those exhibited by our opposition press. No matter what is proposed, good or bad—every thing meets with determined opposition. Now, it seems to me that in questions where the interests of the country are concerned, the opposition should side with the interests aforesaid; and an exhibition of the kind proposed would tend to do mighty good for the country and should not be thwarted. But party politics with us must have complete sway; let the country suffer, provided the obnoxious rulers, of the time being, be made to lose ground. Here we have the opposition writing constant leaders in their journals representing us abroad as in a state of bankruptcy, starvation and penury which is not at all calculated to enhance our commercial intercourse with the world at large. The *Diario del Comercio* had a review last fortnight 'para el exterior' which was overladen with gloomy representations for the future of such a calibre that any one reading them abroad will certainly not think of exposing their interests by shipping imports to this country. And yet this is a commercial journal supported by the commercial community, and a red-hotopposition paper at the same time.

Oh! I was forgetting to tell you a very imposing piece of news. The bull-fighters are off to Spain. The Tamar had the honour to make us a good riddance, carrying all these masqueraders of the middle ages away for good and all. Sapristie! the poor beasts will have a rejoicing now that the amateurs of piece-meal butchering are to get no more of it for a time being. I hear that some of the poor girls that went to the savage game last fortnight, owing to the motive of the performance (for the benefit of the Murcia fund) were so horrified that they nearly lost their senses.

Rumors are in circulation to the effect that the Italian steamer Humberto 1° which left this river a few days ago has been burnt at sea. No one knows how the news can possibly have got abroad, if true, without the agency having been informed. It looks like a hoax of a very brutal, dastardly kind.

On the 14th inst. the autumn grand races take place at 'Maroña' and a good deal of excitement is prevalent among the amateurs; but in the general public there is no feeling toward the race course, that I can see. It is not like in the old times, when under the management of English people. The races were more popular then.

M. Paullier, the stock auctioneer, has an auction of blood stock to-day. If in time I shall add a few lines with prices, as the whole stock offered is from your quarter. It seems to me, though, that as far as the rams go, his importations are far from the real thing. I saw some real pure blood Rambouillet rams imported by Signor John Mendez from the 'cabaña' of a French gentleman in your province which cost $10,000 each, your currency, and they did look like the thing wanted. They are of the size of a year old calf, as near as I can compare sizes. M. Barnier's Rambouillet rams from 'Barriga Negra' in the department of Minas, are far superior to any thing I have seen in Paullier's importations, and 'tis well to be on the 'qui vive.'

We are getting such magnificent autumnal days now! It is really a grand affair our climate in this season of the year, and as for fruit of all kinds, there never was such an abundance! Business is very dull, politics very hot, but beautiful nature laughs in the teeth of poor humanity, and sends forth her splendid days of brilliant sunny skies, just cool enough to be pleasant in the afternoons, and what a splendid ride can be had in among the splendid villas of the suburbs! what has nature to do with the infirmities of poor humanity if it will not be reasonable and abiding?

Here is a treat. M. Beaulieu's fine ox exhibited in the Paysandu fair weighed 455 kilos—say 386 of meat, 42 of hide and 27 of head. This is the production of a farm in Fray Bentos, and if I am not mistaken the ox was a half blood Durham of about 5 years old.

The Nuncio Matera will leave for your city in a few days; perhaps at the latter end of next week. The President Col. Latorre is absent from town, and is supposed to be visiting some of the departments of the centre. Don Maximo Perez, the noted revolutionary character, is said to have died, and it is here also said that Pompillon, another of the worthies of the 'chuza' montonera or 'guerrilla' chief is also dead. If we keep in peace a few years, all these noted characters of civil revolt disappear gradually. They cannot prosper in the times of peace, get sick, rheumatic and die off.

Ralph.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO

(Our own Correspondent.)

There is something rotten if not in the state of Denmark at any rate in our Post Office, to which I would like to draw the attention of my old and esteemed friend, Mr. Olivera. I had an opportunity of being one of the first, if not the first, to send to the *Standard* a truthful account of the revolution in Cordova; I posted it here on the day following the revolution, so that you could publish it in your Sunday edition, and gain an editorial victory. It seems you never received it. Another letter on general subjects I posted on the 3rd inst. This also appears to have gone astray. For a long time the postal service between Rosario and Buenos Ayres has been rather satisfactory than otherwise, with the exception that the delivery is in a woeful state of unpunctuality. How is the disappearance of these two letters to be accounted for? I never keep any copy of my correspondence, so what is lost is lost to all posterity.

The junction between the Tucuman line of railway and the Central in Cordova is, as far as the permanent way is concerned, concluded; waggons of the Northern line have already entered the station of the Central, and are at present landing machinery for Tucuman. This will be satisfactory news for B. Ayres shippers to Tucuman and Salta.

Mr. Crawford has returned from England bringing with him five thorough-bred bulls. One of them is a prize animal with a pedigree as long as a German Duke's. They are safe ashore and are now quietly grazing the tender grass of Mr Barnett's estancia 'El Ombu,' about three leagues from town: they are brought out for this gentleman. Mr. Krell's sparrows did not fare so well; only three survived the voyage. By-the-bye, will our naturalist Mr. White settle a question we have here? The Rev. Mr Lett, who knows the Argentine Republic as well as most people, says that we have any number of sparrows indigenous to the country, only they go by another name. I always thought our pugnacious little friend was an alien where found in America.

The destruction of all the printing presses in Cordova, belonging to the Liberal party, brings grist to Rosario. Its an ill wind that blows nobody good. Our friend the *Capital* has been called on to fill the painful void occasioned by the sudden forced disappearance of the *Eco of Cordova*, and its subscription has sensibly increased since the barbarians of the City of Doctors declared war against types and printing presses. I wonder how the *Beatas* of Cordova can breakfast without their *Eco*; and I wonder still more that they have not scratched the Governor's eyes out. Mr. Oroño, I remember, was ousted from the governorship of this province by the women, on account of his famous Civil Matrimony Bill. If Dr Viso does not quickly restore the *Eco* to the devout fair sex of Cordova, I would not insure his permanence in office for more than a few weeks. His own wife and daughters will be up in arms against him. Dr. Luis Velez is not the man to allow such a golden opportunity to pass. He and his brother, D. Ignacio, are now before the pious and devout population of Cordoba as martyrs, and you'll find they will make capital out of it. Rosario appears to occupy the place of the still waters between two cataracts, the fierce effervescence of passions in Buenos Ayres on one side and the provinces on the other appear to subside on reaching Rosario. In the first place the material strength of the Government in armed men keeps down any revolutionary movement. In the second place there never has been any active sympathy for any of the candidates for the Presidency. Mr Tejedor was never a favorite here; and Gen. Roca is only known because the official people took him up. But I may safely say, that left to themselves the people would not trouble themselves to go to the polls for any candidate yet on the tapis. And from what I can understand it is much the same in the other provinces. There is no enthusiasm—there is a general feeling of 'laissez aller.' As for any combined opposition to the determined will of Buenos Ayres that is all nonsense; and very fortunate for the future of the country it is so. There is one name and one only that would awaken the enthusiasm of the people of the provinces, popular enthusiasm I mean, not that manufactured by the authorities. That name is Alberdi. There is throughout all the country a strong feeling of personal attachment to Alberdi, even amongst the lower orders. He is the only Argentine at the present moment that possesses any real popularity in the provinces; but I suppose there is some good reason why the parties do not make use of him.

I walked up the other day to a very interesting part of the town. Just outside the railway station there is a large space of the barranca filled up with establishments for shipping bones &c. The facilities for landing here are admirable. It is at this point where the Wheat Elevator is to be built; but as yet no signs of the foundation stone are visible. Here Messrs. Jewell accumulate such piles of bones as would lead one to suppose they had discovered the burying ground of the antediluvian world. At this part of the port we sometimes see as many as half a dozen ships loading at a time. The Lime Company has here its mole for shipping Cordova marble to Buenos Ayres. Here one sees huge piles of the beautiful granulated crystaline marble a pure carbonate of lime, and of a delicate pinkish hue; and we feel a kind of horror to think that this lovely stone is to be used only to burn into lime. What beatiful buildings and monuments it would make. All the public buildings of Washington are built of white marble; let us hope that the public buildings of the future capital in Rosario will be built of the much more magnificent rose colored marble of Cordova. The Argentine capital would then be the admiration of the world.

Mr. Edward Jewell has brought safely from the Cape nine ostriches. They look rather scraggy and seatost, but I understand are in good health.

The bulls brought out by Messrs. Barnett and Crawford are amongst the most magnificent animals ever brought to this country.

Matchem took a prize at the Royal Show at Newry in August 1879—bred by Lord Clermont of Clermont Park. Got by Lord Seafield. Dam Matchless by Royal Windsor.

Royal Star bred by same nobleman, got by Royal Patron. Dam Favorite by Red Indian. Royal Star is brother by dam to Count Arnim, who was also bred there, and gained the first prize as a yearling at Belfast.

Brigadier, Cæsar and Punjaub, bred by Mr. Maxwell of Finuebro, all got by the famous Czarowitz 4th (No. 3349).

I have puzzled myself in understanding, or trying to understand the pedigrees of these fine animals. But it is not of the question. All I can say is that the number of Gs. signifying grand, take up half a line in each case, apparently reaching to affiliation with probably some of the patriarchs of Father Abraham's herds.

W.P.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL

Rio Janeyro, Feb, 28th.

Since the fire at the Praia de Santa Luizia demonstrated the insufficiency of the fire corps personal and material to deal with a grave and prolonged conflagration, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the purchase of a Merryweather steam fire-engine, and a credit of £700 has been opened therefore in the London Treasury agency.

The President of Rio de Janeyro has given provisional approval to bye-laws to enforce the closing of shops etc. on Sunday and holidays. In Rio on the other hand, after ten days' trial, the Municipal Chamber petitioned the Minister of the Empire to permit it to revoke the door-closing bye-law, the ostensible pretext being the sanitary disadvantage of keeping closed the only openings by which air from the street could enter.

The Botafogo Tramway Company paid into the Treasury 9:482$, for the January passenger tax paid by 774,103 passengers.

Conselheiro Sodré, Minister of the Empire, having recovered from the severe illness which prostrated him some weeks ago, came down from Petropolis on the 20th to reassume the functions of his department, which were exercised, during his impediment, by Conselheiro Affonso Celso, Minister of Finance.

His Majesty the Emperor has given 400$ to the sufferers by the inundations of the Po, and contributed previously liberally to the Murcia sufferers. He has also sent 600$ to the French Beneficent Society of Rio, to assist the erection of its Asylum.

Owing to the torrential rains which fell on the 16th and 17th great damage was done to the Santos and Jundiahy railway. The chief damage was to the first incline in the Cubatao, where the earth-falls.

The *Cruzerio* treating on the 20th of the anniversary of the last battle of Ituzaingo fought in 1827, in the territory of Uruguay, when the Brazilian army of 5,600 men, under the Marquis of Barbacena was surprised by an army of 10,500 men, four-fifths cavalry, commanded by the Argentine general Alvear, defends the Brazilian general from the charge of incapacity often alledged against him, and shows by the report of the Argentine general, that the infantry of the Brazilian army had fought with great gallantry and, favoured by the broken ground, effected its retreat in good order, and the Marquis de Barbacena had shown great skill in the direction of his forces. In the battle the Brazilians lost one cannon and 242 killed and prisoners, exclusive of a large number of missing many of whom, however were collected. Two flag lost, but the Marquis's report says that they were two that had been packed away in the baggage and were not in the battle.

The tenders sent in for the construction of the Santos wharves were three, one made by D. M. Fox and a leading Rio firm, another by Visconde de Figueiredo and the third by Benito Antonio da Silva and others. They were sent on the 6th to the Ministry of Finance, for a report on the tariffs proposed in them to be levied on vessels and goods.

Chefe de Divisao Joao Carlos Tavares died in Rio on the 17th. He was Officer of the Rose and Knight of the Cruzeiro and Aviz, besides having the medal of the passing of Tonelero.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The affair in Azul, which has given rise to such bitter telegrams between the Juez de Paz of that town and the Governor of the Province, is but another evidence of the conflict of authority and the acerbity of party feeling. It would seem as if our Provincial and National authorities cultivate trouble for no other purpose than mutual humiliation.

The history of this Azul business, whether we take it from the text of the Juez de Paz's telegram, or Col. Fotheringham's despatch, is based upon a crime against our military law and our civil or statute law. The facts are as follows: The Col. in command of the 7th of the Line, which is at present quartered in Azul, finding that some of the soldiers were selling their Remingtons, gave orders to have the purchasers of the arms arrested. On Wednesday evening a little after sundown a 'teniente' with a picket of soldiers surrounded the almacen of Srs. Rudecindo, Bolivar and Co., which is situated at the corner of the principal plaza in the town. Teniente Soria entered the shop sword in hand, struck the counter, and declared everyone in the place under arrest: shopkeeper, clerk and even the customers. As a natural result in a place of such small dimensions as Azul, the whole town was instantly in an uproar. According to Col. Fotheringham, the teniente after charging the pulpero with the offence of buying arms from the soldiers, which the pulpero flatly denied, went round behind the counter, and then and there discovered a Remington belonging to his regiment. Nothing could be clearer than the proof against the 'pulpero.' Lieutenant Soria was preparing to walk off with the 'patron' and his clerk, and take them prisoners to the barracks, when in stepped the Juez de Paz, Sr. Boado, who ordered the officer to at once liberate his prisoners, as military law was not in force in Azul, and no man could be arrested except by the civil authorities, unless a soldier. Lieutenant Soria evidently felt that the Juez de Paz was right in his interpretation of the law, since he drew off his men and retired to his barrack without his prisoners; and there, most assuredly, the matter should have ended; but, unfortunately, there is a line of telegraph between Azul and this city, and just as fast as the telegraph clerk could work the instrument, a message was despatched to the Minister of the Provincial Government, which is certainly undeserving of translation. On the spur of the moment the Governor of the Province ordered a note to be addressed to the National Government, asking for the punishment, not of the shopkeeper who bought the Remington, but of the officer and soldiers who surrounded the house and were about to make them all prisoners; and the Governor ordered another despatch to be sent to the Juez de Paz, telling that dignitary that he should use every means to prevent a repetition of the offence, and if he had not sufficient force, to telegraph to town; and to arrest the same number of soldiers as they had arrested of the citizens, and to forward them to town. On the heel of this dispatch comes Colonel Fotheringham's note to the Minister of War, which gives his version of the matter, which not only charges the shopkeepers of the town with suborning the soldiers and trying to buy from them their Remingtons and their bayonets, but further charges the Juez de Paz with using the most insulting language towards the soldiers and their officer.

We have tried to set the matter before our readers as plainly and as impartially as the documents will allow; but it is impossible to conceal the offence which gave birth to the scandal; namely, the suborning of the soldiers by the shopkeepers of Azul, an offence which in every country incurs punishment, but which seems to have escaped mention in the ephemeral political telegrams before us. The hardest task a man ever undertook in this or in any other country is to make wrong right; and it needs no observation on our part to point out to our readers where the merits of the case lie, and on which side the very gravest of errors have been committed.

The after documents in connection with this affair are undeserving of either comment or publication.

TRADE WITH BOLIVIA

Argentine trade with Bolivia is as yet but in its infancy; and the turn or development which many looked forward to on the breaking out of the West Coast War has not been realized. It takes a long time to divert the current of any trade, but to bring to the East Coast of South America what for generations has flowed to the West is a task that needs more than Government edicts to effect. Mr. Bravo, armed with the most sweeping concessions, is at present in London trying, in the language of the *Times*, to show the people of London that 'the leaves of the Bolivian trees whisper so much per cent. profit,' but as yet he has not succeeded to the extent he aimed at. Until Roads, Railways and Rivers are brought into vigorous play, but little can be expected from any efforts to change the course of Bolivian trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic: meanwhile the following new Customs regulations for goods in transit from Bolivia may perhaps serve to turn a portion of Bolivian trade towards the River Plate:—

Nat. Revenue Department,
B. Ayres, Feb. 24, 1880.

To the Minister of Finance,

I have the honour to hand Y.E. a draft copy of the proposed regulations for goods in transit through the Republic from Bolivia to foreign ports, in conformity with the Treaty of 1868.

In drawing up these regulations, the Directors have kept in view the great advantage of connecting the trade of both countries, and they have adopted simple and liberal forms calculated to this end, which may prove of transcendental importance to this Republic.

Y.E. will see by Art. 25 that all documents in connection with this transit trade are exempted from stamp duty, as the Treaty, in Art. XI., says that only deposit, peage and pontazgo dues shall be charged.

Art. 24 lays down that goods shall be subject to eslingage, even if not put in deposit, and although this tax is not mentioned in the Treaty, we consider that the Treaty is not violated by imposing it, the tax being purely a repayment of the disbursement which the Custom House makes for peones, as almacenaje is merely the rent it pays for deposit.

Should Y.E. approve of these rules, they will fill a want which is much felt.

God preserve Y.E.,

Cristobal Aguirre,
Luis S. Boado, Sec.

National Finance Office, B. Ayres, March 4th, 1880.

Approved. Let the Directors-General of Revenue communicate and publish it.

AVELLANEDA,
V. de la Plaza.

Rules for Goods in Transit from Bolivia.

Art. 1. Goods exported from Bolivia to foreign countries in transit through this Republic must be shown at the nearest Resguardo to the point where they pass the frontier, with a guia (in duplicate) from the Bolivian Custom House, and vised by the Argentine Consul, if there is one, in the place from whence the goods come.

Art. 2. These guias must contain full details as to trade mark, number and contents of packages.

Art. 3. When the goods are presented at the frontier Resguardo the packages will be compared with the description of their exterior appearance in the guias, and if found correct, 'Conforme' will be written across one of the guias, which will be handed to the owner for presentation at the Custom House where the goods are bound for.

Art. 4. The other guias shall be sent to the Customs authorities at Jujuy or Salta.

Art. 5. Goods must travel along the principal highroads, to the nearest Custom House, any deviation to bye-roads being considered illicit unless justified by full explanations.

Art. 6. The Custom House referred to in the foregoing Article shall verify, as far as may be considered necessary, the contents of the packages, to see that they agree with the guia, but care must be taken not to injure the goods.

Art. 7. If all is found correct, the Customs officials will write 'Conforme, pass to Rosario Custom-house' on the guia already marked by the Resguardo, and when signed by the Administrator the goods will be allowed to proceed on their way.

Art. 8. The other copy of the guia will be sent by post to the Administrator of Rosario, a copy of it being first taken in a book specially kept for the purpose.

Art. 9. Before the guia is handed back to the party interested, he must sign a promissory note at 4 months' date, and give a guarantee which the Administrator approves of, for the payment of the duties on the goods.

Art. 10. The valuation of the goods shall be taken in the ordinary way, excluding those on which no-import duty is payable.

Art. 11. If the 4 months of the bill expire before a voucher from the Rosario Custom House is presented to prove that the goods have been exported, the payment will be enforced, and no excuse of accident or 'force majeure' will be accepted.

Art. 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article the party interested can lay the case before the Minister of Finance and appeal that the duties paid may be returned to him.

Art. 13. When the goods arrive at Rosario the party interested must present at the Custom House an embarkation permit (in duplicate) together with the guia, and the details of the goods in each must agree exactly.

Art. 14. When the guias and permits have been duly compared, the Administrator will write on one of the permits an order to the Resguardo to allow the goods to be embarked; the other copy to be handed the captain of the exporting ship, and all the forms usual in exporting goods to be observed.

Art. 15. When the goods are cleared the Administrator will send back by post to the Custom House from whence it came the copy of the guia received, putting on it a note of the goods having been exported, and the party interested can apply for a certificate to the same effect, if he so desire.

Art. 16. When the Custom House which sent it gets back the guia it will be cancelled and the bill of the guarantor returned to him.

Art. 17. In case the goods are not exported direct from the Rosario Custom House, but have also to pass through that at B. Ayres, the former shall not cancel the guias until a voucher is received from the latter to the effect that the goods have been exported, it being the business of the parties interested to procure said voucher.

Art. 18. The produce or goods to which these Regulations refer, when they reach Rosario cannot be placed in private deposits or houses, but must either be embarked direct or placed in the Government bonded stores, excepting those articles exempted by law from either import or export duty.

Art. 19. When the export takes place through the Buenos Ayres Custom House the goods or produce must be sent direct on board the exporting vessel, or deposited as provided in the preceding article.

Art. 20. When it is desired to place the goods in deposit, a Custom House (in duplicate) permit must first be obtained and all the usual Customs' regulations strictly complied with.

Art. 21. The goods once in the deposits, the party interested can demand a voucher of the fact, and this voucher will suffice for having the bill which he gave for duties cancelled.

Art. 22. Goods in deposit can subsequently be embarked in the manner laid down in Arts. 13 and 14, a transit guia being necessary when they are consigned to the B. Ayres Custom House.

Art. 23. If it should be desired to clear the goods in deposit for consumption, the usual forms, stamps and duties in case of imported goods will be levied.

Art. 24. The goods affected by these regulations shall be subject to no duty whatever, either entering or leaving, expect warehouse and eslingage when despatched direct.

Art. 25. The guias, permits and promissory notes referred to in the foregoing Articles shall be issued on unstamped paper.

Art. 26. Any frauds or infraction of rules will be punished in accordance with the Custom House Bye-laws made and provided for analogous cases.

THE COMET.

With indescribable pleasure we correct our measurement of the Comet's tail. Instead of its being only 40 millions of miles, it now turns out it was 120 millions of miles; and, as appears by the following, which we take from the Rio papers, we had a narrow escape of the tail touching the earth an 20th last January, which was the hottest day in the whole year.

"Mr Liais, Director of the Brazilian Observatory, communicated on the 18th, to the *Jornal do Commercio*, as follows:—

"In regard to the great comet whose tail allowed itself to be seen in the southern hemisphere during some days, I have combined the two directions observed at Rio, on the 4th and 8th inst., with the information come to my knowledge in relation to the appearances observed at other places, so as to arrive at some indications of the nature or the orbit of this interesting star, and now I can give the elements of its orbit very nearly, as:

"Perihelion distance 0.05 to 0.10.

"Passage in perihelion February 11th.

"Inclination 80°.

"Longitude of the ascending node 120°.

"Longitude of the perihelion 85°.

"These elements give a complete explanation of its very rapid appearance and disappearance. On the 20th of January the nucleus of the comet must have been projected behind the sun, and during all the previous part of the month it was very close to the sun and almost in the ecliptic, with the direction of the tail sensibly in that of the visual ray and therefore invisible. Under these circumstances the comet could not be seen in any part of the world unless during a total eclipse, which was what did occur in California on the 11th of January. Indeed, upon that day several American astronomers saw a body distinct from the fixed stars and planets, and, in lack of other explanation, supposed it might be the planet Vulcan. This is one more illusion in regard to the disastrous supposition of the existence of such an intra-mercurial planet, and I have sent to the *Times* of London the following telegram in rectification of that received from California.

"'The great comet visible here corresponds in its orbit with the apparition taken for a planet in California during the late total eclipse of the sun.'

"I add that on the 8th the length of the tail of the comet, deduced from the apparent angle and from the position of the nucleus in the orbit, could not have been less than 40 millions of leagues, as it exceeded the distance of the earth from the sun; and if the comet had been 20 days more advanced in its orbit the extremity of its tail would have met the earth on 20th of January."

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr Moreno, the South American Livingstone, arrived at the Central Station from the far South on Thursday evening at 9¼ o'clock. A dense crowd of savants, politicians, merchants, brokers, editors etc. filled the station, and when the train rolled slowly in there was a rush, amid tremendous 'vivas,' for the carriage in which Mr Moreno was seated. The scene that ensued baffles description. The dense mass swayed to and fro in prodigious excitement, and the distinguished traveller was literally borne along on the human wave to his residence, where the squeeze of his friends and admirers was ten times more severe than at the railway station. Gradually, however, it dawned on several in the crowd that it would be better taste to leave Mr. Moreno alone with the members of his family, and in about an hour the assemblage melted away. Mr M. and his companions escaped on a dark night, two days after the Indian orgy at which it was decided to sacrifice him. They got into an old, almost rotten skiff and pushed down the river through the whole night; at dawn they pulled their frail craft out of the water and hid themselves in a wood; at night they again embarked, but in the morning discovered that they were pursued; and they kept on for four days and nights more, when they reached a point of safety. We join heartily Mr. Moreno's legion of friends in warmly congratulating him on an escape in which he showed that he possesses the true stuff of an explorer—courage, combined with coolness and judgment.

The news from Corrientes is of the most rose-coloured hue. Some lucky party at Itapua, while taking a morning walk, stumbled on a copper mine the ore from which gives 90 per cent of pure copper! (For the sake of a paltry 10 per cent the finder should not have stuck at boldly calling it pure copper). The old, old story that the mine was formerly worked by the Jesuits was at once set going about this astonishing mine.

Southward Ho! The Commissioner-General of Immigration intends sending a strong draft of immigrants to sundry points between Carhue and Bahia Blanca, when the Engineer Department supplies him with surveys of the lands available for settlers: The south will in time outstrip the North and West of the Province.

The *Capital* gives some interesting figures as to the party sides which the Deputies in Congress take. There are 36 Roquistas and 36 Independents. If the new Roquista members are admitted, it will give that party a majority of 14. What about the Sarmientoists and Irigoyenists?

THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS

The amateur performance given on Wednesday night in aid of the Irish Relief Fund proved a brilliant success; the house was well filled, with the exception of the higher tier of boxes almost every seat was sold. President Avellaneda was unable to attend, being out at Temperley, but sent a polite note to the committee stating that Minister Zorilla, Minister of Interior, would fill his box. H.E. Governor Tejedor and Madame Tejedor arrived early and were escorted to the state box by Messrs, Forrester and Carroll of the committee. The house was so full that it is really hard to say who was not there, and the receipts of the night were much increased through the industry of Mr Bankier, who took charge of the silk programmes, and at one period of the night, with the aid of Mr Robert Ramsay, held an auction for their sale. Having already published the plots of the different pieces, it is unnecessary to repeat them. The 'Kiss in the Dark' seems admittedly to have been the best, since there was less of the exaggerated grotesque about it, and Mrs. Pettibone played her part admirably and was much admired. Mr W. Martin as Petti bone, the London stock-broker, was, as always, inimitable, and drew the house down in roars, whilst Mr Fathom almost rivalled Mr Honey in his flirtations with the young and pretty wife of the broker. Mary made a capital servant girl, and Mrs. Fathom came so late on the scene that it is hard to say if she is an equally good flirt, although Cowper, we believe, it is who has said all women are at heart flirts. Messrs. Sullivan and Martin won fresh laurels in this piece, at the conclusion of which Messrs. Carroll and Forrester of the committee presentd Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Fathom and Mary with beautiful bouquets.

The second piece was less successful, due to the vain attempt of young men attempting to play a woman's part. The best character by far was David, the trusty servant, who saves his master by his plain speaking and honest conduct when attempted to be suborned by Miss Yellowleaf, about the worst attempt at a conniving old maid we ever witnessed. Sir Paul, the Nabob, was perhaps a little too feeble. Dr. Nevil, as the English gentleman, was at home in a part that so suited him. Mr Quirk, as Charlotte, was as good as his assumed petticoats would allow. Onslow was the very essence of the Park swell, and the curtain fell as a committee of the house presented to Mr W. Martin a magnificent bouquet with the photographs of the amateurs.

We find a difficulty in criticising 'The Illustrious Stranger,' the most unattractive feature of the evening, and this not through the fault of the players, who, one and all, down to the smallest boy in the procession, acquitted themselves admirably, but simply from the fact that the Bowbell of the original piece is *not* an Irishman (as his name sufficiently attests), and not all Mr. Henry Martin's undeniable talents and broad fun could make any Irish spectator present swallow the idea that putting 'Patrick' instead of *Benjamin* before Bowbell's name in the programme was sufficient to make his role an Irish one. The original Bowbell is a Cockney, born within the sound of Bow Bells, and under the sun there are not two beings so widely different in every way as the reckless, impulsive Irishman and the Londoner whom the author depicts in this play. Truly or falsely, popular belief has it, that for fighting or making love (his enemies add 'making punch') Pat has no superior under the sun. Being buried alive or blown over the moon, for the sake of a pretty girl, be she Princess or peasant, would, we should say, be considered mere 'thrifles' by any Irishman we have ever heard of, at least on the stage; and Bowbell's craven anxiety to escape his threatened fate is about the most unlikely way in which a genuine, rollicking, devil-may-care son of Erin would be likely to meet the emergency. Tyrone Power or Barry Sullivan himself could not make an Irishman of Bowbell's part, and when we have said this we have said enough to save Mr. Henry Martin from too severe a criticism on his ungrateful role of Wednesday evening. He did his best 'to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,' and the chief fault we have to find with him is his tendency to exaggerate, but being a young actor he can cure this, if he wishes. As for the other characters, they were all so well played that only now and then throughout the piece was the audience reminded that amateurs were before them. The Princess and her Abigail were both charming enough to make even a Cockney go through fire and water for either of them, and we truly pitied our countryman Martin being obliged to refuse to go through earth for such a charming wife. Both ladies played their parts with much grace and spirit, and the beautiful bouquets presented to them were well won. The male characters were ably sustained, especially the King, by Mr. Colin Campbell, his Embalmer, by Mr. Short, and the young Prince by Mr. Tate: Messrs. Mackern were 'to the manner born' as High Priest and Court Doctor, and Mr. M'Kinlay, as Chief Officer, had an 'off with his head' look that was very imposing. The 'mise en scene' really astonished us from its perfection: and the stage manager, Mr. Peake, deserves the highest credit—he must have had a hard time of it. The dresses, decorations, processions, &c, would have done credit to a London theatre. Professor Rajneri had his orchestra in perfect trim—'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning' could not have been better played in Dublin or Cork.

In conclusion we must warmly congratulate the amateurs on the great success of the entertainment. In after years they will have the right to look back on St. Patrick's Day 1880 as a date on which they achieved one of their proudest histrionic triumphs in the cause of suffering Ireland. In the name of our countrymen here and at home we tender them heart-felt thanks.

Owing to the difficulty about the trees in the Plaza Victoria, we hear it is probable the Exhibition will be held in the Plaza Once, which, after all, is an infinitely better place to hold it than the Plaza Victoria. We trust the Plaza Once men will push this business.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

March 10th, 1880.

There was a break of 15 cents in the gold market to-day caused by news of an arrangement between Roca and Tejedor 'directamente,' and also the calling up of a short time loan of a million of dollars made last week. The greatest possible importance is attached to the political news current, and men who know everything that is going on state for a positive fact that Roca and Tejedor have settled the question. The fall in gold was sharp yesterday, it closed at 30.40, to-day at 30.25 Gold opened at 30.30, and closed at 30.25. For the end of the month there was a very heavy business done at a fall of ten cents. It was evident that gold for that date is momentarily over bought, and as prices still admitted of sales without loss, over half a million were disposed of for that date. The sales of the day reached 947,300 pafs.

Cedulas are very firm at 84, and on time have advanced ¼. Treasury Notes 77¾ firm, and Nat. Bank Shares 56½.

Exchange was done to-day at 5.26 Antwerp, and 25 Paris, about half million francs passed; a private bank took 75,000 francs at 5.28. Exchange on Rio offered at 10,650-750. In Montevideo 120 Contos passed at 10,850.

The new rules for landing immigrants, as we supposed, have caused immense attention in the steamer world. A meeting was held to-day and we understand a protest by the agents of the steamers is about to be signed and laid before the Government.

Our advices from Tucuman about the sugar industry up there are most favorable, and point to the very steady growth of that industry and staple.

Mr Arrufo has retired from the well known almacenero firm of Repetto and Co. and the business will hence orward be carried on by Nicolas and Manuel Repetto.

Mr Felix Pico has sold the fine house in Calle Florida belonging to Don Mariano Saavedra, No. 316, 18x70, for 700,000 m/c. Mr. Spalding purchaser.

Sovereigns offering at 1½ prem. and not much looked for. Discount brokers report money a shade easier, 8-8½ paper and 6½-7 gold.

At the Plaza Once this morning there is the same interest expressed for fine woods, and every good lot that arrives puzzles the consignatorios what price to ask. It is clear now that the fine Entre Rios wools sell early in the season at 140 would, if held till now, fetch 200 m/c, a price never before heard of in the Plate for the very finest of fine wool. There was wool sold this morning at 125 which was bought on the estancia at 100 m/c. The sheepfarmer when he sold outside thought he did a splendid business and was in the best spirits; he lost about 120,000 m/c on the transaction. Never at any period do we recollect such a wool season as the present, it defeats all calculation and all judgment.

Mr Edward Casey, our new Bank Director, took his seat at the board to-day, and was warmly congratulated as he entered the Bolsa. It seems that to-day they did the biggest business at the Bank for a long time, pedidos over 20 millions and discounted fully seven millions. Dr Lopez, we understand, declines the honor of candidatureship for the presidency.

The excellence of the early closing rule on 'Change is now becoming so admitted by all that people wonder the mercantile community allowed itself to be so long victimized; the closing of the ring at ½ past one has worked the greatest change in business, and merchants and others are so resolute about the 4 o'clock rule, that the influence of their example has had the best effect. When the bell rings at 4 o'clock everyone leaves the hall, and there is more business done on 'Change now than when we had the straggling Bolsa hours of ½ past 5 and even ¼ past 6 o'clock.

In the old Post Office house in Calle Bolivar they are now putting up an engine, ten horse power, to work the new mill for grinding yerba mate; it will turn out 400 arr. per day. We note in many parts of the city new engines going up, which speaks the growth of home industry.

In Calle California, Barracas, there is now a new wax matches manufactory started which employs 40 hands, and promises to do a large business. We find boys at the street corners selling 2 large boxes of wax matches for a dollar, which is a reduction of 50 per cent on former prices. We visited towns in Europe in 1878 where the only place one could buy wax matches was the apothecary's shop; there are more wax matches consumed in this city than in London or Paris.

Application has been made to the National Government to give free permit to new machinery just arrived for a new glass factory, which we have no doubt the Government will grant; bottles are selling at 24 m/c per dozen, and much more wine would be made this season if the bottles were cheaper. A Frenchman who is now making wine from the San Isidro and Belgrano grapes will soon offer in the market claret which, he says, will rival Mallmann's in everything save price. At a quinta near the Chacarita they are now making the most delicious pear cider, far superior to what we drank in the Hotel Richelieu, Havre; and Messrs Pascual Costa and Co. have started a jelly manufactory at the Tigre where they make the most delicious quince jelly, samples of which have come to this office, and a shipment of which goes forward to England by next Lamport and Holt's steamer.

March 11th, 1880.

There was a very large business done in gold to-day, and the sales ran over a million. The market ruled weak throughout, notwithstanding that the present holders of gold bought freely to maintain prices. Politics were uppermost throughout the day, and politics of an improved tone. The arrangement so much spoken of yesterday was freely confirmed to-day, and the political brokers who believe in the settlement, are selling out their gold, as they consider the quiet settlement of this presidential question means a rapid improvement in everything in the country.

The produce news from Europe and the U. States, as will be seen by the telegrams, continue favorable. The New York message giving wool at 40 cents, is perhaps the most favorable news that came from the States to this country for many years.

Exchange rules weakish, but the opinion amongst merchants and exchange brokers is that it will hold between 49½-¾ and 5.24-26, throughout the month. We heard of bills passed to-day at 49¾ and 5.25 Antwerp.

Gold opened at 30.25, dropped to 30.20, and closed 30.25. For Saturday heavy sales for account of exporters at 30.25. For end of month prices closed ½ cents higher than opened. For the end of April prices also held very firm.

Cedulas look upwards and rule at 84½ buyers. In National Bonds one sale of 5,000 at 80, but there are buyers at 81. Treasury bills have advanced to 78 and rule hard.

The great news on 'Change was the appointment of Mr Chas. Diehl, late German Consul of Montevideo, to the very important post of Deputy Manager of the National Bank. This appointment meets with the fullest market approval and points to a new departure by the board of Directors. It would have been hardly possible to have named a more competent man than Mr Diehl to this post, and as he has a thorough knowledge of the market we may look to the National Bank henceforward extending its business from the mere draft transactions with the provinces to a very wide banking business in this market, and we believe exchange operations with Europe.

There was a cheer on 'Change when Don Gabriel O'Campo, the great Government land auctioneer, entered. His auction sale to-day was, perhaps, the most brilliant ever held since the days of Garay, and we call special attention to this sale, since it shows, after all, the real bona fide class of property that good estancia land is. Four square leagues of Government land in the Partido Bolivar, somewhere to the South-West of Tapalquen, valued, according to law, at $60,000 per league, was sold to-day at public auction for **1,236,000** m/c, being nearly one million m/c. over the Government valuation. Another lot of four square leagues at the Tres Arroyos was then put up, also valued at 60,000 m/c per league, and sold as follows:—Two square leagues at 326,000 m/c per league, and two squre leagues at 280,000 m/c per league, thus giving ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above the Government valuation—a thing unprecedented in the annals of public land sales, and which goes to prove the justice of the *Prensa*'s remarks about the previous sales of Government land. The buyers were Don Pedro Frias for the first lot, Mr C Lopez for the second, and E Martinez for the third. At the auction mart 180 estanciero bidders attended, and when Mr Gabriel Ocampo entered the Government House the people in the land office embraced him.

The sale of a cargo of pitch pine in Montevideo at 40 patacons is reported; deliverable in the Boca.

The Dago is due here on 18th, and will load for Havre or Antwerp. The Memling arrived down and sailed to-day, taking 800 bales, 7000 salted hides, 2000 dry hides, 400 packages mineral and 100,000 pats in silver. The Maskelyne cleared crowded with passengers; Professor Kyle and family, Mr Kincaid, Mr W Thompson and family, Mr Stephens.

The Rural Society has postponed the inauguration of its Exhibition to the 18th April next. Friends in the camp may be interested in this news, as many, we understand, are preparing to send in animals to this great agricultural show.

Mr Tornquist and Mr Donnecke were warmly welcomed on Change on their arrival from Montevideo; they bathed at Pocitos and admit that the bathing there rivals Kingstown or Bray-head. Mr Eckhoff leaves Montevideo to-day in the Hapsburg for Europe. On the Montevidean Bolsa yesterday, at high exchange hour, only 11 persons present of whom five were from Buenos Aires.

The Government broker bought 100,000 pats gold to-day to pay for exchange and 94,000 pats have been bought for Western Railway, but they say on 'Change that there is fully 1½ million pats gold floating in the Bolsa, and the merchants are standing back further and further from buying; the pressure is of course greater than many can bear.

The opening of the Western Railway to S. Antonio de Areco is fixed, we hear, for the 15th April, and this will bring us within a day's ride of many of the richest of our sheep-farming friends; beyond all question this new branch will bring a greatly increased traffic to this well managed road, and we note that the Directors have at last taken steps about new deposits. As we mentioned a fortnight ago, two new deposits will be built this winter, one in front of the passenger station at the Once and the other alongside the wheat deposit. It is easy to imagine that at next shearing time even with these new deposits the place will be again overcrowded, and the present effort of the board is at best but a makeshift.

The works of the Ayacucho Railway are proceeding with a rapidity that astonishes the people in the camp; already the locomotive runs 9 leagues, and the whole of the earthworks of the entire branch are all but finished. We have had no railway works ever carried out in this country so fast or with greater efficiency, and we strongly recommend Dr. Plaza, Minister of Hacienda, and Dr. Zorrilla, Minister of Interior, to interview Messrs Hume & Co. about the continuance of the Tucuman Railway.

Advices from Paraguay are favorable; the Asuncion Custom House gave for first fortnight of Feb, $fts24,500; a Sr Mendiondo has established a manufactory of cocoa. Two Brazilian iron clads were expected up, but are aground in the river.

The R.M.S. Tamar left Montevideo crowded with passengers; all the bull fighters went back to Spain in her, and the following leading merchants left also in her: Mr Le Bas, Mr William Meickle and Mr J K Theobald. We wish them all a pleasant trip and hope to see them soon return.

March 12th, 1880

The gold market rules flat and quiet, and a smaller business was done than yesterday. There is really very little to note about the market, if we except the rather general conviction that gold will not rise and that there is a superabundant supply in the market.

In mentioning the other day the balance held by the private banks in Europe we rather under-estimated that of one of our banks which instead of being £100,000 was over £200,000, and it is possible that with regard to the other banks we may have made equal mistake.

Gold opened at 30.25 and held there all day, but very little sold for cash. For the end of the month the chief business done. A large amount sold at 30.30, but closed at 30.35, having been done as high as 30.40. For April there are few sellers, and sales made as low as 30.40, but closed at 30.45: and for end of May 30.55. A few days ago there was hardly to be found a seller for those dates, but the current has changed.

Cedulas advance fast and were done at 84¾ buyers, few sellers. Treasury bills 78 and firm. National Bank shares better at 57, and new National Bonds 81½ were bid for the other day at 75 and no seller, were to-day sold at 70; such is this market.

We heard on 'Change that the Government has fined the Cordillera one thousand fuertes for bringing passengers from Brazil, which seems to us simply impossible; the Cordillera is a common carrier in the eyes of international law, and could not refuse to take in passengers at Rio, if she did, the Brazilian authorities would fine her. The hitch is, the Government here has no accommodation for quarantine passengers, and the fine should be on the Government, not on the steamer. The Cordillera is also fined, they say, for bringing down a blind fiddler $100 fts. This is also very severe, since the fiddler can earn his bread the same as others. The whole matter calls for severe comment.

The most important news on 'Change was from London; another well known London Bank is about to open relations with this market, and soon we shall announce the agent here.

Advices from Chile report exchange on 25th at Valparaiso 36, and for francs 3.75; too many takers, and banks stopped drawing following day. Silver in bars, shipment to England, 11.15 per marco.

One of our bank managers has presented his claim to the Minister of Province about the non-payment of the coupons Municipal Bonds, which is really much to be regretted, as it is calculated to injure the credit of the Province that has guaranteed them. We hear the Ministers says they will be paid in May.

Discount brokers report paper money somewhat easier.

The affair in Azul was talked of on 'Change; Col. Fotheringham's note explains the matter, it commands no market importance; the sooner the troops leave Azul the better.

In our leading columns will be found some remarks on the recent public land auction held by Mr Ocampo, and which was to-day the talk of all the Bolsa. There never was a more opportune time for parties with a little capital to start a sheep or cattle farm than at present; it is as clear as noon day that in a few years no estanciero will be able to start an estancia, cattle or sheep, for even double the money that the business can be begun to-day. Everything conspires to show us that we are on the eve of a new turn in the Plate, and let us but get over this Presidential election in peace, and the improvement of which we catch a glimpse will prove a reality. Only the other day we mentioned the fact of a Scotchman who had come up from Patagones, and who about 8 years ago bought a square league of land down there for 60,000 m/c payable in 8 years, and 2,000 sheep to begin with; his total capital at starting we estimate as follows:—

Ten per cent down on land...	6,000
Rancho &c.	10,000
2,000 sheep.....	60,000
60 cows and a few horses	10,000
	$ m/c. 86,000

This property to-day gives our friend a rental over and above all expenses of from £1,200 to £1,500 stg. a year. Now we wish to know the name of any other country on the habitable globe that can show anything to rival this and this is not by any means a solitary case; we can point to a magnificent estancia in the South West bought about 8 years ago, stock and land for say £40,000, the purchaser never disbursed a farthing; the day the boleto was signed he borrowed the money, and the estancia paid interest and amortization &c. until it completely paid off the whole amount, and today gives a clear rental of £20,000 per annum to the lucky purchaser. These are not solitary cases, we could point to 500 others, good land and good stock will pay for everything with a little care and industry. The River Plate is not New Zealand, and a sheepfarmer to-day bought a prime piece of land in Suypacha at a price we are afraid to publish; he knows what he is about and prefers his 2 league in Suypacha to 20 square leagues in Corrientes. The Ocampo land sale proves what for long years we have been writing, but who believed us?

After the sailing of the Maskelyne yesterday afternoon there is not a single steamer on the berth for Havre or Antwerp, an event which has not occurred before at any period in the present season. We shall, however, have in a few days the steamer Hadley for Antwerp and the Lucerne and Rivadavia for Havre. Freights are firm at 30 shillings Antwerp, 30 fcs. Havre in each case with 10 o/o primage. Sailing ships are also scarce, particularly those of a size suitable for salted hides. Only three ships have entered our port during the last eleven days. In February not more than three foreign sailing ships entered the Boca, and none this month. Yesterday the river was exceedingly low. Shortly after midday the Brazilian steamer Rio Apa entered from Montevideo bound for Asuncion and Corumba, and having in tow a chata with large boiler and sugar machinery to be erected at Asuncion.

The following passengers arrived at Montevideo from the West Coast in the Valparaiso:—

From Callao—Juan Juxe, Mauro Escureno and other, P Antonio, A Boune, A Rojeo.

From Valparaiso—Ramon Subucaseaux and wife, W Errazuu, N Sallenge, V de B Valdes wife and 2 more, Martinez Sale, Francisco Buerben, Cipriano Albieu, F Jasard and other, Juan Ojeda, Rosa Suerren, G Yuguen, and D Jeanini.

Our advices this morning from Montevideo report a sharp reaction in the price of wheat there. The tumble was so sharp in Plaza Sarandi that there was a 'stand from under' feeling amongst buyers and brokers. The panic was so great that consignees could not effect sales, but as the stock is small and no arrivals are looked for, the most experienced dealers expect a prompt rebound in prices. The export market was very dull yesterday and little or nothing done, 1500 salted hides 62 lbs guaranteed, were sold at 7-40 on board, and another large sale from a city saladero was spoken of, but the terms were very much reserved. The Jemima was chartered to load a hide cargo for the Channel at 30s and 5 o/o. Some 20,000 Extraordinary Loan Scrip changed hands at 30, dividend to buyer, for 24th. Some garras were sold at 1.20, and a few arr. of wool at 2.85 in barraca. One barra was swept clean of sheepskins at $2.20 and $1 for picados per dozen. The Portuguese brig Lidador was chartered to load beef at Concordia for Brazil at 4½, 5¾ and 6¾ and 5 o/o, and the Casilla same cargo for same destination at same rates. The Valparaiso embarked 9 cases of auriferous quartz, supposed to be from Canapiru, for Europe.

March 13th, 1880.

The gold market opened hard owing to the pressure of purchases yesterday afternoon, and many anticipated a stiff rise to-day; prices began at 30.25, and at once rose to 30.30, but soon dropped away, closing at the opening figure. The vencimientos to-day were very large, 567,600 pats, nevertheless the cash sales were only 128,800, which shows that most of these vencimientos were for 'oro efectivo.' The sales for the end of the month were very small, closing at 30.40, and for end of April at 30.55, and for end of May at 30.65. The sale of 500 arr. lambs wool at 120 was reported on 'Change.

Mr A Bullrich, who has arrived back from Rojas, was welcomed on 'Change and congratulated on the great success of his sheep and cattle auction which realized over 1½ million. He says it rained in torrents all the way in, and the camps look splendid everywhere.

The death of Dn Juan M Villarasa was announced on 'Change and spread a gloom over a wide commercial circle; deceased was for many years a prominent almacenero and estanciero, and was much and deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The funeral takes place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at his late residence 240 Peru.

The Rio de la Plata took up the rivers this morning 9 boxes of specie, 20,000 pats each box. All the steamers take gold up every day to the Uruguay. The saladeros are all working hard, and Mr Wilson has taken charge of Mr Dickenson's Graseria. They are all beginning to kill mares. Nearly all the steamers are bringing down tongues to the Liebig Factory; all the tongues at the various saladeros having been bought up by that Company for shipment.

The Lunatic Asylum in Montevideo is progressing, 6,300 paving stones were brought down for the building in the Central Railway.

The passengers per Rio Janeiro from Brazil in Montevideo have been set free, after a prolonged stay in the quarantine station.

In the sister city the following transactions are reported—1,000 potro hides at 1$50, 5,000 fanegas of wheat have entered the Sarandi Plaza, but prices have risen instead of falling. Flour is selling at 9$ to 9$½ the arrobe for good kinds. Four hundred lbs. of ostrich feathers from Uruguayana were sold at 2$80 per lb. despatched; 200 lbs do do at 2$80 per lb in barraca. A transaction of 200 arrobes washed wool at 6$20 in barraca is reported four bales of hide-cuttings were sold at 1$70 per qq.

Latest news from Asuncion reports affairs in Paraguay very dull. The retail business, even, is insignificant. Money is very tight, but much is expected from the yerba and tobacco crops; people who bought at the auction, a few months ago, are feeling the pressure greatly. Colonel Cabrizas is dead. Doctors are at a premium; a quack had to be called in one of the towns to attend a young lady in sickly health. The mandioca crop promises splendidly. No marriages.

There is great excitement in Corrientes owing to the discovery of a copper mine, ninety per cent in copper and ten per cent is tin. The discoverer is a German.

The public land sale of Mr Gabriel Ocampo is still the talk of the whole market, and we heard to-day that several large lots of public lands, at present occupied by tenants at will, as they are called in England, and squatters in the U. States, will be put up at auction, very superior lands, which will sell readily and at good prices. Our remarks about the Tres Arroyos lands have given rise to great comment in the market, and many of the principal estancia brokers state that for good lands in the Tres Arroyos 400,000 and even 500,000 m/c can be obtained per league, we admit that these prices have taken us by surprise, as also the sudden jump in the value of lands in Lincoln. A broker who is at present advertising some lands up there in our columns, when applied to to-day by a bona fide purchaser, refused to accept any offer for the land under 250,000 m/c per square league, and we heard on 'Change that at that figure there is every probability the land in question will be sold, as there are several buyers offering for the property in question. These facts will doubtless interest our numerous subscribers in the North and South camps, who have had the good luck to secure their lands at Government prices. About 2 or 3 years ago we published the opinions of a London lawyer who holds large properties in Australia, and who being a large holder of Argentine Bonds and Great Southern Railway Shares, came out to visit this country; he assured us on his return from the camps that it was the luckiest thing in the world for the Plate that people at home knew so little about their country, that the price of such lands as he saw was so ridiculously low that people in London would not believe him when he went back. He took up, we believe, a piece of Government land to the North, about ten square leagues, and either this or next year will arrange with Messrs Drysdale & Co. for the wiring. Ocampo's land sale will attract notice even in the Temple.

March 15th, 1880.

The gold market opened hard this morning at 30.30, and at once advanced ten cents; what with the news from Montevideo and the further purchase of one hundred thousand pats by the Government broker, the market at first showed a very rising tendency, but subsequently prices flattened, and the sudden sale of fifty thousand for to-morrow tended to still further weaken the market. The ring had closed before the news of the final settlement of the Montevidean difficulty had come up, but 2 o'clock bulletins of the *Nacion* were freely circulated announcing the nomination of Dr. Vidal, and the situation saved.

The vencimientos of the fortnight matured to-day were not heavy, only amounting to 129,600. The sales for the end of April rose to 30.65, but finally settled down at 30.60.

Cedulas continue very firm. The vencimientos were only 33,000 pats, but the stock continues in strong demand at 84½.

Treasury bills firm at 78, and National Bank shares weak at 56¾.

The telegram about the Humberto I. has silenced the foolish rumour about her having taken fire. Such bolas are most improper.

The Nestorian of the Allan line has made another good homeward passage to Havre, as appears by telegram, 26 days. All the Allan steamers are good and punctual sailers.

It appears that they are going to have tramways in Tucuman, at least application has come down to the National Government asking for the old used rails of the Tucuman Railway, wherewith to lay the tramway track.

Discounts in paper money are reported easier, and first class bills were done to-day and on Saturday at 8 per cent. Gold on the other hand is somewhat dearer, and now that the new fasna has commenced in the rivers the steamers each trip take up heavy remittances. The impression amongst exporters and hide brokers is that the fasna this year will prove short, owing to the high price asked by estancieros for their cattle.

It has been remarked how few Irish sheepfarmers have appeared as purchasers of sheep at the recent large sheep auctions, and on enquiring into the matter we learn that the reason is there is no land to put the flocks on, otherwise buyers for good sheep would not be wanting.

Mr J Behrens, *Standard* agent in Montevideo, has removed his book and music store to premises in front, and numbered 224 Calle Sarandi.

Dr Vidal, the new President of the Banda Oriental, is a physician of good practice in Montevideo and much liked, it is possible he will make a very good Governor, but he has not the energy of Col. Latorre; previous to the telegram, it was rumoured on 'Change that one of Latorre's subaltern officers would be named, which caused some alarm in the market happily, however, the affairs has passed off and has been arranged in what is considered a satisfactory manner.

All the Government offices in Montevideo are now being removed to the new Government House in the Plaza Independencia, one of the finest buildings in that city.

In the South Market this morning very high prices were again paid for wool, and lambs' wool is rising even faster than mestizo wool. The arrival of the Archimedes will free many of the barracas of bales that have been accumulating there, and Dn Nicolas Calvo, the well known Argentine writer, we understand, is passenger on board the Archimedes.

March 16th, 1880.

This was a quiet day enough on 'Change; gold stiffened owing to heavy purchases by an Italian broker, and closed 10 cents dearer than yesterday. The sales were not heavy, and the whole business only reached to 657,744 pats

In political circles the news was that Governor Iriondo is to be here to-morrow to confer with Governor Tejedor, and General Roca is expected down for the same business. Respecting Mr Sarmento's nomination most of the Mitrista people on 'Change seem little satisfied, and they say that another candidate has yet to be proposed.

Cedulas continue upwards; sales to-day cash at 84¾, and for end of month same rate. Treasury Notes since yesterday are in active demand and sold to-day at 78¾. National Bank Shares have also advanced, done at 57.

The Magellan and Archimedes's mails are the same dates, Feb. 12th; the following are the last quotations:—

Public Works	87½
Riestra Loan	88
Hard Dollars	68
B. Aires, 1870.....	85½
B. Aires, 1873	84
Uruguay	33½

The death of Don Domingo Pita, the Decano of the Bolsa, was announced this morning. Mr Pita had for some time been in poor health, and although he attended the Bolsa until very lately, it was evident that the exertion was too much for his advanced years. He died yesterday at the ripe age of 78, sincerely respected and esteemed by the whole market. His funeral took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and was largely attended. Deceased was an excellent type of the old native gentleman, of good manners, and valueing his word in business transactions as worth more than all the stamped paper in the Government House.

There was nothing further from Montevideo to-day, and the great politicol pressure of yesterday seemed to have been forgotten. Men who are well up in Montevideo affairs say that Dr. Vidal is not the man for the post, not having sufficient iron energy, and fresh changes are looked for. It may be however that everything will fall out all right, and that Dr. Vidal, if supported by the influential people of Montevideo, will rule the place with the greatest success.

There is some enquiry on 'Change for Platino Brazileiro Telegraph Shares, and one or two sellers, but some misunderstanding about one old share for so many new. The holder of 225 shares called on us to-day, and is anxious to sell. Respecting the recent rules adopted in London, no one here seems to understand.

It is said on 'Change that Dr. Plaza in his memoria to Congress proposes that next year the paper money be received at the Custom House at 25 m/c per patacon. The beginning of a long needed move. The debt due to the Provincial Bank, 8 millions, will be prop sed to be funded and paid off in Hard Dollar Bonds.

The scarcity of good camp is so much complained of that it is quite evident the stock of sheep in this province is increasing rapidly, and as there are no grasserias worth talking about now in the country districts, the consequence is, fine soft grass lands for sheep are becoming each day scarcer. In the North all the good camps are bought up, in the West the camps are all 'pasto fuerte' and the wools from there this year have come to market in the most wretched condition; in the South the fine soft grass lands in the Tres Arroyos are receiving extraordinary attention, and in ten years from now the greatest sheepfarms in this province will be in the district from the Sierra de Ventana to Bahia Blanca, and from thence to Patagones. The port of Bahia Blanca is convenient and of easy navigation, and wants but a few barracas to catch the local trade down there. A broker informs us that in the great zone of land from Tandil to Bahia Blanca there are six millions of sheep and over two millions of cows, which is a very respectable beginning wherewith to stock these lands; and Mr Kincaid, an estanciero of Patagones, assures us that in that district the finest soft grass lands in the province of B. Aires are to be found; but the place is without any stock, and it well behoves those who have surplus stock in the thickly settled partidos to secure some of the fine lands down there, say 20 or 30 square leagues, and drive down 20,000 sheep and 5,000 head of cattle to start an estancia that in a few years would supply the whole country there with stock that is so much wanted. The enterprise is one of the finest that offers in this country at present, and we commend it to the attention of our countrymen. On an estancia in the far North a 'rodeo' of horned cattle gave 46 per cent increase last year; people who are in the estancia business can well understand what that means; and of all the prosperous years that have blessed this country, the last year is admitted by all to have been the best; and whatever the nation may have lost by the short crops of the colonists in Santa Fe, it has amply recovered by the increase of stock in this province; in one word, all the improvement and progress of the country that is now going on is outside on the camps; and at the rate we are going ahead in that direction, with a few years peace and favourable seasons, this country will become the greatest live stock country in the world.

The gold market at last presents a change, and we, who are supposed to watch it more keenly than anyone else, and to glean from the conflicting opinions of the brokers fresh light, announce the turn in the tide. Gold for cash is getting dear and on time cheapening, which signifies returning confidence in the political future and returning specie demand for the rivers. The confidence which people have in the patriotism of our public men is in nothing disturbed by their too boyish squabbles. Merchants look over the heads of those in high places who allow their feelings to permeate official documents; and the progress and stability of the country outweigh the errors of statesmen who have sufficient common sense left to avoid a conflict in which they themselves would be the first to perish. The gold market, as we have said, reflects that growing confidence, and gold is fast becoming cheaper and cheaper on time, which is the surest of all barometers. People are beginning to see that no matter what the result of the Presidential Election, nothing could justify a civil war, and whether Roca be elected or not, whether the provinces secure in our Congress a majority or not, whether Tejedor, Irigoyen or Sarmiento win the day or not, a fight between the province of B. Aires and the other provinces is simply and utterly impossible. Not all the Rocas or Tejedors in the Republic could compensate the province of B. Aires for the losses which she would sustain by a campaign that would spread over her richly stocked camps ten or twenty thousand Santafecinos, Cordobeses, or Santiagueanians, who would desolate the land and sweep off our stock by whole 'rodeos'. The consequences are far too terrible to be even contemplated, and it is the magnitude of the misfortune that convinces the speculating public that, no matter what the newspapers may publish, the Presidential question will pass off without trouble.

March 17th, 1880.

The gold market ruled a little brisker today than yesterday, and prices remained the same. The chief business was for the end of the month which closed weak at 30.55, for April 30.65, for May 30 70, and for December at 30.65, deliverable, which shows an advance of 15 cents for such contracts.

The sad accident at the Mint, particulars of which we give in another column, was only known on 'Change at a late hour. The opinion is general that the iron rafters were not the thing; luckily the machinery from Europe has not arrived yet, so the damage done is not very heavy, but this and other accidents prove too clearly that a public inspector of buildings is much required in this town.

Cedulas keep rising and are now firm at 85, and looking higher. The stock is in certain demand; we suppose to pay off mortgages.

Mr. Schmidt, of San Nicolas, was welcomed on 'Change. He gives the most flattering accounts of the state of the country up North, and admits with the *Standard* that never before in the annals of Buenos Ayres was there a better season.

The great news on 'Change was from the Plaza Once. Messrs. Duggan sold this morning from 10,000 to 12,000 arrs. fine mestiza wool at the magnificent price of $140 m/c. This wool comes from Sr. Arevola' estancia, Lobos, and is well-known in the market. Last year it sold, we believe, for $126 m/c., and the price to-day for so very large a lot shows how much the market has risen. Sr. Arevola may well be congratulated on the sale, as although we have had other sales in the Plazas at equally high prices, they were all small lots compared with that now sold, which gives to the sale all the more importance; and we congratulate Messrs Duggan on having completely topped the market by this splendid sale. The business was the talk of the Bolsa this afternoon.

The Salier entered to-day bringing up her own and the Niger's mails; she has brought 500,000 francs in gold to the Carabassa Bank, and has already engaged a full cargo, 10,000 salted hides at 35s and 10 o/o, 2,500 bales at 30s and 10 o/o, and as for passengers she will leave so full that the officers have to give up their cabins.

Mr Naule was enveloped in friends when he entered the hall: he reports a most pleasurable trip in the Banda Oriental, with the French Minister, Count L'Amelot, buthe says he noticed soldiers everywhere.

We are indebted to Captain Hosse, Commander of Salier, for late London papers. We note that there is a great row in the London papers about the Argentine guaranteed Railway shares, and the *Telegraph* of 13th publishes another sharp letter. The quotations of stock are the same.

We have received a letter from an old subscriber correcting our statement regarding the Montevidean press. We can only say that the *Razon* and *Diario Comercial* are papers we never see, and the *Siglo*, which we always get, is a most moderate paper in politics when compared with any paper here. As for the Mitre party naming Mr Sarmiento, when we wrote the article referred to, the party who gave us the information not only stated that the Mitre party had split and the majority was in favor of Sarmiento, but further stated that Tejedor was agreed on as Vice President, and a careful reading of the names published in favor of Sarmiento shows that our informant was not far astray; we well knew that the list we gave was of proposed electors, but to be such they must be the men to bring Mr Sarmiento to the front; we thank, however, our correspondent for his friendly letter.

Many of the brokers state that this was the hottest St. Patrick's day in this market since 1873. It was in every sense a mid summer's day, and some thought that as the heat was so intense it would rain before night, and "the day" would have to be postponed. At the casinos in the vicinity of the Bolsa there was a quiet celebration by brokers either Hibernian by birth or by descent, and many wore shamrocks in their hats.

We announce the new firm of Rom & Quintana, general land agents, who, owing to their wide market connection and great respectability, will doubtless do a very large business. The starting of this new firm will meet a want long felt in this market. Mr. Rom speaks English fluently, and Englishmen who wish to buy Govt. or other lands in this country, by calling on him will escape all the bother and trouble which has so long checked Government land purchases.

Dr Malaver, who is so justly popular in this market, took his chair at the Bank board on Monday last; the Doctor is considered a safe good man and an acquisition to the board. The Bank has applied to the Minister of Hacienda for payment of the amortizations overdue on the ten million loan, and the memoria for the year, which is an all important paper, was read at the board to-day, and will soon be published. It will afford us all a complete history of the market.

It is mooted in certain circles that whatever candidate is proposed for the presidency, to secure the vote of B. Aires, he must pledge himself to the admission of the paper money at the Custom House at the rate of 25 to the patacon, in fact the old Oficina de Cambios rate.

The National Government has commissioned Dr M Alberdi to draw up a report of all the manufactures in the country, also the mines &c., and assigned 400 fts. as fee for the work, which if well done will prove a most interesting and instructive paper.

As there may be many parties alarmed by the lately discovered irregularities in the public land department, we give our readers a translation of the only 2 articles of the Public Land Law in force that bear on the point, dated the 26th Dec., 1878:—

Art. 11.—States that: Any person or persons that should through fraudulent means buy a larger area than that allowed by this law in each section (30,000 hectares) shall lose the total price of that ground, which shall be resold for account of the State. The action against the fraudulent buyer